The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Conspiracy Against the Life of Napoleon.

Conflicting Statements Regarding the Plot.

Apprehensions and Precautionary Measures at the Tuileries.

Banquet on the Opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition.

Early Opening of the Infallibility Debate Announced.

EUROPE.

The Latest French Conspiracy a Fabrication—The Italian Banker Ordered to Leave Paris—Public Meetings—Leaders of the Workmen's Society Arrested.

PARIS, May 1.—There is no truth whatever in the report of a conspiracy to blow up the Tuileries and the Head-quarters of the Police.... It is understood that an amnesty which was to have appeared on the 12th of May will not be issued....Signor CERNUSCHI, the Italian banker, departed this morning, having received a notice from the Police, warning him to quit Paris within a certain time. He refused to accept the delay granted....Only one public meeting was dissolved last night by the authorities. There has been no disorder today, though meetings are in progress in various quarters of the city. Many soldiers attend these assemblages as part of the audience. Up to the present hour no trouble whatever has occurred. The authorities have taken great precautions to prevent any breach of the peace....Twenty-five chiefs of sections of the Workmen's International Society are under arrest, and the Police have the names of forty more whom they have been ordered to seize. At Lyons eleven members of the Society were arrested, and it is estimated that there are eighty members now in custody. Among the prisoners is M. PROTAT, a lawyer, who endeavored to escape, and whom the Commissary was obliged to fire at before he could be secured.

Two journals of Toulouse, the *Reveil* and the *Emancipation*, have been prosecuted for offenses against the Press law.

More About the Conspiracy—Apprehensions at the Tuileries.

LONDON, May 1.—The conspiracy discovered in Paris is more serious than was at first supposed. A large supply of bombs had been provided and was seized by the Police. The principal ringleaders have not yet been discovered. The anxiety of the Government and the citizens is intense. The strictest surveillance is everywhere maintained, and the Tuileries are carefully guarded. Orders have been issued to the Police to arrest all speakers who insult the Imperial family or the Constitution of France.

Original Account of the Conspiracy Against the Life of Napoleon—Feeling in Paris—The Story in London.

PARIS, April 30.—Reports are rife in this city of a new plot discovered by the Police against the State and the life of the Emperor. It is alleged that yesterday a deserter from the army—a non-commissioned officer—was arrested in a hotel in the Rue Montmartre, who had in his possession a letter from GUSTAVE FLOURENS, and a note containing instructions for his part in the execution of the conspiracy. The *Figaro* says a part of the design of the plotters was to blow up the Palace of the Tuileries and the Prefecture of Police.

PARIS, April 30—Afternoon.—The *Journal Officiel* of today announces that the Police have been for some time on the track of a plot against the life of the Emperor. Yesterday morning one BEAURI, recently arrived from England, was arrested in the Rue des Moulins, whereby the plot is completely discovered. On the person of BEAURI were found a large sum of money, a revolver, and a letter from London, emanating from a man who was implicated in a similar plot in February last. This letter, and the confessions made by BEAURI himself, leave no doubt of his intention to immediately make an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Last night other persons were arrested in the Belleville quarter. At the house of one of these the Police seized a large quantity of powder and a number of explosive bombs, together with directions how to use them. This plot, the *Journal Officiel* intimates, has for its principal organizers many members of the International Association of Workmen of this city, some of whom have been already arrested.

PARIS, April 30—Evening.—Two of the Secretaries of the International Association of Workmen were arrested this afternoon. The Police found upon their persons a complete list of the adherents to the plot. The authorities are now scouring the city for these persons. The person first arrested (BEAURI) was not a deserter from the French army, as at first reported. It is now reported that he was merely disguised as a soldier that suspicion might not be excited. Great military and Police precautions are being taken to-night.

LONDON, April 30.—Exciting but contradictory dispatches have been received from Paris today concerning the arrest of an English student of science, who immediately confessed a design to kill the Emperor. Several persons implicated, finding that the plot had been discovered, succeeded in effecting their escape from France. Owing to the rigorous censorship full particulars are wanting. CERNUSCHI has been expelled from France.

Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy—A Banquet—Speeches by Prominent Personages—Prayers for the Close of the Paraguayan War.

LONDON, May 1.—A banquet was given last night on opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Art. Among the guests were the Prince of WALES, Prince CHRISTIAN, TECK and WILLIAM of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. GLADSTONE, other Members of the Cabinet, several prelates, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many artistic and literary notabilities. The Prince of WALES responded to the toast to the Queen and himself, and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE replied for the army and navy. Mr. MOTLEY answered a toast to the President of the United States and the American people, introducing with agreeable effect a description of a similar entertainment given in 1815 by the Venetian Ambassador in London, when WEST, COPLEY, STUART, NEWTON, ALSTON and LESLIE were present. Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to a toast complimentary to Her Majesty's Government, alluded to the exalted character of the exhibition, and congratulated the members of the Royal Academy that their labors were unlike those of statesmen—the works of the statesman ended with the day, while those of the artist descended to all time. The Archbishop of York responded for the invited guests. Mr. DICKENS replied for literature, in the name of the brethren and sisters of that guild, especially the sisters, whose impending emancipation would perhaps give them next year the President's and his own duties. He paid a generous tribute to the late Mr. MACLISE for his personal worth and his excellence as an artist.... Special services were held and mass celebrated at the Carmelite Church, Westminster, to-day, for the termination of the war between Brazil and Paraguay. The church was crowded with South Americans. It is said that Minister MOTLEY was present.

The Approaching Debate on Infallibility in the Council—Count Daru's Memorandum Ignored by France and Rome.

ROME, April 29, via PARIS, May 1.—In the Council today the announcement was officially made that the discussion of the dogma of infallibility was near at hand. The preliminary propositions concerning this dogma have been printed and already distributed among the members of the Council.

PARIS, May 1.—It is reported that the French and Papal Governments have agreed to consider as null and void the last memorandum of Count DARU. *L'Univers* (Ultramontane organ) asserts that an answer has been received here from Rome to the effect that the memorandum will not be submitted to the Council, and that the Cardinal Secretary of Foreign Affairs will enter into no discussion of the questions which it raises.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—The Belgian Chambers have voted a reduction of duties on salt fish, and propose to reduce the rates of postage.

Death of a Prince of France—Position of the Clergy in the Coming Election—The London Press on the Question.

PARIS, April 30.—Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF DE SAN DONATO, husband of Princess MATHILDE DE MONTFORT, of the Imperial family of France, died this morning, aged sixty years....It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to cast their influence and votes on the *plebiscite* in favor of the Government. The Archbishops of Tours, Nevers and Montpellier have advised an affirmative vote. The clergy of Lyons have received instructions of a similar character. Notwithstanding the great excitement here, the Government permit the holding of public meetings this evening. The moment, however, that any attempt is made to foment excitement the authorities will interfere. The Committee of the Left has addressed a manifest to the army in favor of a negative vote. The Bishop of Tarantaise invites the clergy to vote "Yes."

LONDON, April 30.—The *Times* this morning renews comment on the atrocities of the Greek brigands, and emphasizes its call upon the Great Powers to intervene in the affairs of Greece to the end that similar outrages may be prevented in the future....The *Saturday Review* anticipates the entire restoration of American credit only when, regardless of Supreme Court decisions, resumption of specie payments shall be an established fact....On Monday next, in consequence of the semi-annual settlement of the Bank of England, there will be no transactions in the stock market....The issue of the morning edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been discontinued. The *Gazette* this evening comments on the strong revival of the "No Popery" feeling in England, and attributes it partly to the Pope and the Ecumenical Council, but more to the multiplication of monastic institutions.

The Spanish Regency—Burning of the Palace of the Pacha of Egypt—Affairs in Turkey.

MADRID, April 30.—There is no longer any question of the resignation of Regent SERRANO, who has now desired the Ministry and a majority of Cortes to the effect a solution of the question of the monarchy....The telegram from New-York yesterday announcing an uprising of the volunteers in Cuba is positively contradicted by the Government, which has received favorable news from Cuba direct.

LONDON, May 1.—The report that Marshal SERRANO intends to resign the Spanish Regency is positively reaffirmed.

ALEXANDRIA, April 30.—The Pacha's palace at Ramleh, near this city, was burned to the ground yesterday. The loss is very heavy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—At a meeting of the Divan of the Sublime Porte yesterday, the Sultan addressed the Councilors on the state of the Empire. He reviewed the events and progress of the past year, and said the Government would not be satisfied to stop with what had been effected. He promised that reforms in the civil polity, the development of education, and the fostering of trade should have his careful attention, and that steps would shortly be taken for a thorough re-organization of the army and navy, and the improvement of the highways and lines of communication throughout the Turkish dominions.

THE WEST.

The Mormons Arming and Drilling—A Railroad to the Indian Territory—Kansas Indians Removed—Base-Ball in St. Louis—Arrest of a Fugitive Prize-fighter.

OGDEN, May 1.—A circular ordering the Brethren to convene at the ward school-houses for drill was privately circulated through Salt Lake on Friday. Drilling and arming continue throughout the Territory. Fifty Danites are said to have been enrolled since BRIGHAM YOUNG's return. Meanwhile BRIGHAM YOUNG insists that Mormonism is peace.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1.—The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Galveston Railroad was completed to the State line yesterday. This is the first road to reach the Indian Territory. Regular trains will begin to run to-morrow....Two companies of Indians have been removed from the neutral lands in this State....Col. VAN HORN, member of Congress from this district, has purchased the interest of the late Col. WILDER in the *Journal of Commerce*, of this city.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The base-ball match yesterday between the Chicago Club and the Empires of this city resulted in the defeat of the latter. Score—34 to 6. The Chicago Club left today for Memphis and New-Orleans....GEORGE SEDDONS, the light-weight pugilist who is matched to fight with JOHN LAFFERTY May 26, was arrested here yesterday on a requisition of Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, charged with being a fugitive from justice.

JOE COBURN, MIKE MCCOOLE and BILLY CARROL have left for New-Orleans to arrange the preliminaries of the approaching fight between ALLEN and MACE. CARROLL will represent ALLEN and JOHN C. HEENAN will act for MACE. The seconds of ALLEN are COBURN and TOM KELLY, and those of MACE, JOHN C. HEENAN and JIM CUSICK.

The Georgia Legislature—An Adjournment till July Agreed on.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was passed that when the Legislature adjourns it adjourn to meet on the first Wednesday in July. No other business of importance was transacted. In the House a motion to reconsider the resolution passed Friday seating members who were not elected under the Reconstruction acts was adopted by a vote of 71 to 63. Pending a motion to adopt the Senate resolution relative to adjournment, the House adjourned to Monday.

The Billiard Tournament in Philadelphia—Closing Evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 1.—The billiard tournament closed at a late hour last evening. The event of the evening was a match for the championship, between NELMS and PLUNKETT, for a gold and ivory cue and a billiard table, 200 points. For the first 75 points NELMS and PLUNKETT played remarkably close, being tied at 25 and 75. Both played well, NELMS especially, being steady and strong. At this point Mr. NELMS took the lead and turned the first hundred in advance, the call being 109 to PLUNKETT's 84. PLUNKETT played superbly and with prudence, and left the balls comparatively safe. NELMS' best run after turning the hundred was 8, and jumped his ball from the table. PLUNKETT kept on making small runs and safe leaves, until he finally made the required 200 points to NELMS 161, winning by 39 points. Mr. KAVANAGH acted as referee.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

Additional Deaths on Saturday—Correspondence Between Gov. Walker and Gen. Canby—Resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—W. C. DUNHAM, agent of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Line, who was one of the victims of the late disaster, died at noon today. Ex-State Treasurer JOHN S. CALVERT is believed to be in a dying condition. There were no other deaths today of victims of the disaster. Offers of aid have been received from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and various other places. The following correspondence has taken place between the Governor of Virginia and the General commanding this Department:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, April 29, 1870.

Major-Gen. Canby:

SIR: The confusion and excitement incident to the terrible calamity which befel us on Wednesday last, has prevented my early acknowledgment of your kindness and humanity in your prompt tender of all assistance at your command to aid the living and relieve the suffering. Your action was worthy a man of heart and a soldier of the Republic. It will ever be gratefully remembered by an afflicted people audibly.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GILBERT C. WALKER, Governor of Virginia.

HEAD-QUARTERS, April 29, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning. It has been a matter of sincere regret to those associated with me and to myself that we are so utterly powerless to do anything in mitigation of the great and abiding sorrow that has fallen upon your city, we can only pray in our distant homes "that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will deal tenderly with the sufferers from a calamity that must touch every heart throughout the country with sorrow for the dead and to sympathize with the bereaved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD CANBY, Brevet Major-General.

The Legislature is now meeting at the Exchange Hotel. The Senate adopted resolutions in memory of Senator BLAND, colored, from Prince Edward, today.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Chamber of Commerce today unanimously adopted a resolution of sympathy for the citizens of Richmond, Va., and the bereaved and mourning families, in view of the loss sustained by the recent catastrophe, and specially paying a high tribute to the great worth of PATRICK HENRY AYLETT.

Relief for the Sufferers.

Letters received in this City from Richmond state that there is much suffering there in consequence of the terrible calamity of Wednesday last. Accordingly a meeting of a few prominent merchants was held in Wall-street, Saturday, when it was resolved to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers, and the following gentlemen were appointed to receive and forward the subscriptions: LEES & WALLER, No. 30 Pine-street; RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place; LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 29 Nassau-street. Money sent to either of the above will be duly acknowledged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—At a meeting of citizens, yesterday, a committee of forty was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the Richmond sufferers.

FIRES.

A Mill and Freight Depot Burned in Saratoga—Loss about $70,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 1.—A fire broke out here at 4½ this morning, in JOHN BENEDICT's steam mill, which destroyed the mill and contents and a large quantity of lumber in the yard. The flames soon spread to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Freight Depot, which, with its contents and three freight cars on the track, was destroyed. BENEDICT's loss is estimated at $30,000; no insurance. The freight depot cost about $8,000. The value of the goods stored is estimated at $30,000. Among the freight destroyed were $5,000 worth of books belonging to Messrs. BOCKES & SHEPHERD, who were preparing to open a store here, and a lot of soda-ash, belonging to the Schuylerville Paper Company, and many other merchants about the country. A part of this loss falls on the Railroad Company and a part on the owners.

Tobacco Factory Burned—Destruction of a Railroad Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The tobacco factory of N. V. HALL, at Roanoke, Randolph County, Mo., containing 180,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, was destroyed by fire April 23. Loss, about $30,000; insurance, $14,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 1.—The Portland and Kennebec Railroad bridge, in the town of Bowdoinham, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The bridge is being rebuilt rapidly, and trains will cross as usual to-morrow forenoon.

Mercantile Library, Philadelphia—The First Sunday of the New Rule.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The stockholders of the Mercantile Library having beaten the directors on the question of opening that institution on Sunday, it was today opened for the first time, and drew a large number of people. This is the first instance in this city of the opening of library institutions on Sunday.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HAVANA, May 1.—According to the latest estimates, the sugar crop this year will be fifteen per cent. less than that of last. Many plantations have finished grinding, and all will have concluded in about a fortnight.

PROVIDENCE, May 1.—An elderly woman, named ANN APPERT, was killed by a train on the Boston Railroad at East Junction, Saturday evening. She was standing on the track.

PROVIDENCE, May 1.—The bleachery of L. H. GREEN & SON, at River Point, Warwick, was destroyed by fire this evening. The alleged incendiary was arrested.

Freaks of a Lunatic—How He Succeeded in Throwing Street Cars from the Track.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, April 28.

About 9 o'clock last night, a man made his appearance near the corner of Fourth and Green streets whose actions created some excitement. He started a minstrel show, and told the boys who had congregated around him that he would show them how JOHNNY ALLEN does "Josephus Orange Blossoms," and after singing awhile, he danced. Just as he was dancing after the last verse, a street-car came along, when he ran out and stopped the car, to tell the driver that the "wheels had been turning." The driver, seeing that he was fooled, started on with the car, when the pro tem. showman got a large rock, and, following the car, dashed it under the wheels, throwing the car off the track, when it ran into the gutter. After this success the showman quit his first business and turned his attention to street-cars, and these he watched sharply until he got a chance to repeat the act on the next car, which he succeeded in. Finally, he went a little beyond Walnut-street to a lot where some trees had been recently cut down, and, getting three or four large limbs from them, he again went for the cars by placing them one at a time, under the wheels, and every time would make a complete success in throwing the cars into the gutter. After he had thrown eight or ten cars in the gutter, a little boy who was passing near the Opera House informed Officer DENNIS MEAGHER of the strange man's doings, and the officer immediately went after him. When found he fought manfully, and said that he was taught by his mother that all men in America were free, and he intended to be free if it took all Summer to do it in. The officer succeeded in arresting him, and when they reached the jail the lunatic, as he proved to be, was recognized as MARTIN CONNELLY.

WASHINGTON.

Preparations Among the Indians for an Extensive War.

Twelve Thousand Mounted Braves Ready to Take the Field.

Flourishing Condition of the National Finances.

The Debt Reduced by Probably Eight Millions.

Progress of Business in Both Houses of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Gen. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, estimates the Indian warriors in the neighborhood of Fort Sully at about 5,000. They are well armed and mounted. About 4,000 of these are Sioux, and the remainder is made up of scattering tribes. He is satisfied they are bent on war, and if it shall take place it will be the most destructive and expensive Indian war we have ever had. He says these savages are better prepared with horses than our own cavalry, and the Indians can raise about twelve thousand warriors. The Sioux and their allies were never in better condition to give us battle. One of the immediate causes of alarm to the Indians is the threatened approach of the Big Horn Expedition, which numbers about twenty-five hundred men, now assembled at Cheyenne, miners, surveyors, farmers, &c. They are expected to start in a few days to inspect the Big Horn range of mountains, the Big Horn River and slopes, and discover, if possible, the immense gold deposits said to be in that region. Gen. SHERMAN was ordered some time ago to stop this expedition; but upon pledges from the expeditionists that they would not molest the Indians, the order was revoked. The Indians will not be convinced that this expedition is peaceable, and they are therefore preparing for war. Gen. PARKER thinks our cavalry is not strong enough by one-half to cope with the Indians, who will divide and only fight in bands of 500 or so, and will scatter over Montana, Wyoming, Dakota and Colorado Territories, and we shall be startled with accounts of horrible massacres in those Territories. The Indians will not meet Gen. SHERIDAN in pitched battle. They are too shrewd for that. Gen. SHERIDAN cannot have more than about two thousand cavalry, and it can readily be seen that it will be difficult for him to check the savages. The infantry that has been sent out is merely to strengthen the forces at the different forts along the frontier, and Gen. SHERIDAN can only act upon the defensive until our cavalry arm of the service is strengthened. Gen. PARKER estimates the costs of two months' war with the Indians at a sum greater than it would require to feed the Indians one year.

THE SINKING FUND AND THE DEBT.

The financial programme of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present month doubles the sales of gold over those of April by ordering four millions sold instead of two, and increases the purchases of bonds for the month to six millions. The Secretary seems disposed to give the Government the benefit of the recent advance in gold, and the result will be that some seven millions in bonds will be added to his Sinking Fund for the month. Treasurer SPINNER disposed of a million of Sinking Fund interest yesterday, which came off the May payment, and he will invest it in bonds immediately for account of the two funds to which it belongs. The debt statement will be out to-morrow, and will exhibit a very flattering decrease for the month. The result is not yet stated, but the reduction will exceed six millions, and may possibly reach eight millions. The reduction in April, 1869, was $[illegible]; the receipts of internal revenue for the month just closed were $13,305,185, against $12,000,059 for April, 1869, showing an increase of $1,304,[illegible]. The total receipts for the current year to date are $137,314,790 71 against $115,559,388 14 for the same ten months in 1869, showing a gain of $21,755,402 57 for the current fiscal year.

THE TARIFF DEBATE OF SATURDAY.

The tariff debate yesterday on Mr. JUDD's motion to set it aside and take up his substitute, bitter and acrimonious as it was, will undoubtedly do good in the end, by either hastening the consideration of the present bill, or by solidifying and concentrating the efforts to supplant it by a shorter and more direct measure. The persistent hammering of the iron section has undoubtedly strengthened the bill. The reductions obtained on iron, while tending to alienate its Pennsylvania supporters, have brought many moderate men to a willingness to vote for the bill on its final passage if some further reductions can be obtained. The Pennsylvania men declare that if the rates of the bill on steel be reduced, they will vote to kill it; but in the proportion that they desert the measure it will gain friends from other sources. It still seems impossible that the bill can be fully considered and passed, though a more rapid rate of progress is looked for during the present week.

SAN DOMINGO.

The exhaustive presentation of the physical, commercial and political condition of the Republic of San Domingo, in the TIMES of Saturday, increases the interest in the subject here, and gives much information regarding the island, its position and relations to this country, not hitherto fully understood. Mr. J. W. FABENS, the Special Commissioner on the part of the Dominican Government to exchange ratifications of the treaty, has arrived here and presented his credentials. To all the stories and rumors about lobbying and jobbing in this treaty there is one sufficient answer, to wit: That every known lobbyist here, professional or otherwise, is opposed to the treaty, and several of them, whose names could be mentioned, are still working very assiduously to kill it.

TAX ON TOBACCO DEALERS.

Commissioner DELANO has addressed a letter to the Collector of Revenue at New-Orleans in relation to leaf tobacco, from which the following is extracted:

"A person or firm purchasing leaf tobacco on his own account and selling the same in this country is liable to a special tax of $25, and to an additional tax of $2 per $1,000 on his sales in excess of $10,000. If the leaf tobacco purchased is shipped to foreign countries, or consigned to commission merchants or agents in this country, and sold on account of the purchaser, in either case such purchaser is liable to pay a special tax of $25, but is not required to pay the tax on sales made for him by other parties. Persons who purchase leaf tobacco on orders, and ship the same to the persons ordering it or to their consignees, for account of and at the risk of said parties, the purchasers having no ownership or interest in the tobacco further than their commissions, are liable to pay special tax as commercial brokers, and not as dealers in leaf tobacco."

MRS. LINCOLN.

An earnest effort will soon be made in the Senate to dispose of the case of Mrs. LINCOLN by granting her a pension in keeping with her position as the widow of the Commander-in-Chief. It is now agreed that independent of the merits or demerits of the lady, this much is her legal due, as well as due the memory and services of a martyred President. It is authoritatively stated by friends of the lady that she much prefers this measure of relief to the contributions of friends. It will probably be granted.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate will probably go on with the calendar to-morrow, which was not finished at the time of the adjournment on Friday. About sixty bills remain to be acted on, and a great many of these are of a private character. It must not be thought, however, that this number is the sum total of business before the Senate, for only those were passed to which no objection was made, with one or two exceptions. The House will probably adjourn over on Thursday next from that day until the following Monday in order to enable the workmen to take up the carpets and put the chamber in order for the coming Summer session. It is hardly probable that the Senate will adjourn on the same day, for the reason that there are not skilled workmen enough to arrange the two chambers in two days. Very little work of importance is now being done in any of the Committees of Congress except the Appropriation Committee and the Ways and Means. It is generally felt that to increase the large number of bills which the House Committees have now pending, and which have not yet been reported or ready to report, would be a mere waste of time. The Committee of Commerce of the House alone has had nearly six hundred bills, petitions and resolutions referred to it, on more than one hundred different subjects, and it is very improbable that action will be taken by the House on more than one-half of these measures.

MR. BOUTWELL AND HIS APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Mr. SAVILLE, present chief of the warrant division of the Treasury, to the position of Chief Clerk of the Department, is a deserved recognition of genuine merit and enthusiastic devotion to the interests of the public service. In his position heretofore Mr. SAVILLE has been virtually the book-keeper of the Treasury, and to him is due much of the credit for the clear, systematic and prompt manner in which the monthly debt exhibits and the accounts of receipts and expenditures are now stated. A morning paper today snappishly asks if Mr. BOUTWELL is surrounding himself with a cordon of young and enthusiastic admirers pledged to support him for the Presidency. Thus far Mr. BOUTWELL's new selections are notable, chiefly for the enthusiastic manner in which they mind their own business in attending to that of the public. Wire-pulling is not a qualification which is exacted of the gentlemen whom Mr. BOUTWELL places in prominent positions around him.

THE BAILEY DEFALCATION.

Collector BAILEY's defalcation is officially ascertained to be $180,000, as shown by the final examination of his accounts just concluded. His sureties have been notified to make good the amount, and it is believed they will respond to the amount of their respective bonds without waiting for suit to be brought.

RESIGNATION.

S. FERGUSON BEACH, United States District-Attorney for Virginia, has tendered his resignation, and the appointment has been tendered to Ex-Gov. WELLS. The letter containing the tender was received by Gov. WELLS the very day he was injured, which has prevented him from replying to it thus far.

COMMANDER UPSHUR.

The Upshur Court-martial adjourned yesterday. They have rendered their decision, and communicated the same to the Secretary of the Navy, who will promulgate it in a few days. It is understood that Commander UPSHUR is acquitted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

The case of KNOX vs. LEE, from Texas, which was submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon printed arguments by Mr. PASCHAL, for KNOX, and Mr. WELLS, for LEE, was ordered to be reargued at the next term of the Court. The case involved but two points, one the effect of a sale of property by the Confederate States under their Sequestration law against alien enemies, the other upon an instruction of the Judge upon the measure of damages. He said that "in assessing the damages the jury will recollect that whatever amount they may give in their verdict can be discharged by the payment of such amount in legal-tender notes of the United States." It is said that the difficulty was upon this instruction, and that the argument has been ordered because it opens up the whole question of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender laws. The other question, which is not less important, arose upon the following instruction of Judge DUVAL, of Texas: "It appears from the evidence that these sheep were confiscated as the property of an alien enemy and sold under the authority of the so-called Confederate Government on the 7th of March, 1863, and that KNOX, in connection with others, perhaps, became purchaser thereof. I have to say to the jury that such sale conferred no title whatever upon the purchasers or upon any one knowing that title was derived from this source." The case will be argued by Judge PASCHAL against the instructions, and by Mr. WELLS for them.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $752,000. Shipments to national banks, to the Assistant Treasurers and depositories for the week ending today, were as follows:

Legal tenders	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	[illegible]
Total amount burned	[illegible]
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	[illegible]
Total amount issued therefor	[illegible]
Balance due for mutilated notes	[illegible]
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	[illegible]
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for—	
National bank circulation	[illegible]
And for public deposits	[illegible]
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	[illegible]
Internal revenue receipts today	[illegible]
Total for the month	[illegible]
Total for the year	[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Some of the Judges of the Supreme Court have already left Washington for their homes. Judge BRADLEY will start for New-Orleans to-morrow, and Chief Justice CHASE will, on the same day, proceed to Richmond to open the Circuit Court. The latter's health is good. He has had no intention whatever of going to Europe, as reported.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SCHOONER.

ALFRED FOX, the United States Consul at Falmouth, England, under date of the 13th of April, ult., reports the abandonment of the American schooner *Grace Clifton*, belonging to JOSEPH FISKE, of St. George, Me., bound from Darien, Ga., for Providence, R. I., with lumber. The vessel encountered heavy weather and became water-logged on the morning of the 19th of April. All hands were rescued by the ship *Nibondo*, of London, and afterward transferred to the *Ialasser*, of Liverpool, bound for Falmouth, where they arrived safely.

GOLD SALES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday of the month of May, beginning May 4; the first and third sales on account of the Sinking Fund, and the second and fourth on account of the Special Fund, or four millions in all. Also, to purchase one million of bonds each, on Thursday the 12th and Thursday the 26th, for the Sinking Fund, and two millions each on Thursday the 5th and Thursday the 19th, on account of the Special Fund, or six millions in all.

CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Claims have passed favorably on the claim of WM. CHESNUT TAYLOR and others, for $80,000 for clearing South-west Pass, Mississippi. The claim has been pending since 1867. The Committee will also report favorably on the resolution paying Southern loyalists for property taken for war purposes by the Federal army.

KANSAS AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Question of Taxing the Eastern Division of the Railroad by the State—Opinion of Chief-Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Chief-Justice CHASE on Saturday delivered the following opinion in the case of JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and others:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, was originally incorporated in 1855, by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, with authority to construct a road from the west bank of the Missouri to the western boundary of the Territory. Subsequently, in 1863, under an act of the State of Kansas, it assumed its present name, with authority to unite or consolidate with any other Company or Companies organized, or to be organized, under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory. Some months later the Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by Congress with power (conferred by the original act of 1862, and various amendatory acts) to construct a railroad and telegraph westward through the territory of the United States, from the hundredth meridian west of Greenwich to connect with the Central Pacific Railway Company, incorporated by the State of California, and so to form, in connection with Eastern roads, a continuous line from ocean to ocean. Several other railroad companies, already incorporated by Missouri and Ohio, as well as the Company just mentioned, chartered by Kansas, were authorized to construct roads through the national territory, so as to join the Union Pacific Road on the hundredth meridian; and to all these roads large grants of land were made and large subsidies engaged on the security of a second mortgage, upon the condition, of paying at maturity the bonds advanced by the subsidies and of rendering certain services to the Government in the transmission of messages, and in the transportation of mails, troops, munitions and other property at reasonable rates of compensation. But neither by original act nor by any amendment did Congress undertake to incorporate any railroad company or authorize the construction of any railroad within the limits of any State without the consent of the State concerned. And this is as true of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, as of any other of the roads aided by Congress. Indeed, it may be truly said that whatever was done by Congress in reference to this last-named road was done not merely with the consent, but upon the urgent solicitation of the State of Kansas. The corporation, however, remained a State corporation, though entitled to certain benefits and subject to certain duties under the legislation of Congress. In this case we have no concern with any of the connected roads which form or are destined to form links in this great chain of trans-continental railway. We have only to consider the liabilities and rights of the particular corporation in respect to taxation under State legislation. Argument has been heard in behalf of some of the connected corporations only because of their interest in the question, by reason of their similar situation and circumstances in reference to like legislation.

The complainants in the bill before us, which was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, state that they are stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, one of the defendants; that three of the defendants, JAMES BLOOD, JOHN M. FUNK, and WILLIAM COY, are Treasurers respectively of Douglass, Wyandotte and Jefferson Counties, in the State of Kansas; that under an act of the Legislature of that State certain taxes have been imposed on the railroad and telegraph property of the company, which the Treasurers of the counties named are proceeding to collect; that the property of the Company is mortgaged to the United States; that the Company is bound to perform certain duties and ultimately to pay five per cent. of its net earnings to the United States; that the Company will be greatly hindered and embarrassed in the performance of its obligations and duties to the United States if the taxes imposed shall be collected; and that to some extent, taxes of the same description have been already paid by the Company, to the prejudice of the just rights of the complainants and of the securities of the United States. Upon this case the complainants prayed an injunction to restrain the Company from paying and the other defendants from collecting the taxes assessed, and a Company injunction was allowed by the District Judge.

The answer of the Company admits the allegations of the bill. The answers of the three County Treasurers admit the assessment of taxes under the laws of Kansas, but deny that such taxes have been imposed with any view to impede or embarrass the Railway Company, and aver that the property of the Company only bears its due proportion of the taxes levied upon all the property in the State of Kansas, and that no discrimination is made against the Company in the matter of taxation. To these answers no replication was put in, but an agreed statement of facts was filed, reciting sundry resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, and urging Congressional legislation in aid of the Railway Company; admitting that the property of the Company is liable under the laws of Kansas to be taxed for State, county and municipal purposes; that the taxes complained of have been assessed in conformity with the statutes of the State; that the Company has executed a first mortgage prior in lien to the debt to the United States, and that a table of earnings and expenditures for 1867 and 1868, appended to the agreed statement, is correct.

Upon the pleadings and this agreed statement the question arose whether the property of the Railway Company described in the bill was subject to the tax which the statutes of Kansas authorized to be levied, on all other property not specially exempted for State, county and municipal purposes. Upon this question the Judges of the Circuit Court were divided in opinion, and it has been certified here for decision.

The counsel for the complainants have very justly said that the question is one of very grave importance. It was suggested rather than argued by one of them that the property of the State is exempt by the State Constitution from taxation, and that the State, having reserved to itself in the charter the right to purchase the road at the end of fifty years at a valuation then to be made upon two years' notice to the Company, has, therefore, a property in the road which cannot be taxed. But it is too plain for argument that the interest thus reserved is too remote and too contingent to be regarded as within the meaning of the exemption.

The main argument for the complainants, however, is that the road, being constructed under the direction and authority of Congress, for the uses and purposes of the United States, and being a part of the system of roads thus constructed, is, therefore, exempt from taxation under State authority. It is to be observed that this exemption is not claimed under any act of Congress. It is not asserted that any act declaring such exemption has ever received the sanction of the national legislature. But it is earnestly insisted that the right of exemption arises from the relations of the road to the General Government. It is urged that the aids granted by Congress to the road were granted in the exercise of its constitutional powers to regulate commerce, to establish post-offices and post roads, to raise and support armies and suppress insurrection and invasion, and that, by the legislation which supplied aid, required security, imposed duties, and, finally, exacted upon a certain contingency a per centage of income, the road was adopted as an instrument of the Government and as such was not subject to taxation by the State. The case of MCCULLOUGH vs. MARYLAND is much relied on in support of this position. But we apprehend that the reasoning of that case will hardly warrant the conclusion which counsel deduce from it in this. In that case the main questions were whether the incorporation of the Bank of the United States, with power to establish branches, was an act of legislation within the constitutional powers of Congress, and whether the bank and the branches as actually established were exempt from taxation by State legislation. Both questions were resolved in the affirmative. In deciding the first, the Court did not hold, as counsel suppose, that Congress under the Constitution, has absolute and exclusive power to determine whether an act of legislation is or is not necessary and proper for carrying into effect one or more of its enumerated powers. It defined the words "necessary and proper" as equivalent in meaning to the words "appropriate, plainly adapted, not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution," and held that the incorporation of a bank with branches was a necessary and proper means to the effectual exercise of granted power within the definition thus given. It held further that Congress was, within this limit, the exclusive judge as to the means best adapted to the end proposed, and that its choice of any means of the defined character was restricted only by its own discretion. But the question whether the particular means adopted were within the general grant of incidental powers was determined by the Court. A great part of the argument was directed to the proposition that the incorporation of a bank was an exercise of incidental power, within the true meaning of the terms necessary and proper, as explained by the Court, an argument which would have been quite superfluous if that question was to be determined by the legislative and not by the judicial department of the Government. We do not doubt, however, that upon the principles settled by that judgment, Congress may, in the exercise of powers incidental to the powers mentioned by counsel, make or authorize contracts with individuals or corporations for services to the Government; may grant aid by money or land in preparation for and in the performance of such services; may make any stipulation and conditions in relation to such aids not contrary to the Constitution, and may exempt, in its discretion, the agencies employed in such services from any State taxation which will prevent or impede the performance of them.

But can the right of the road to exemption from such taxation be maintained in the absence of any legislation by Congress to that effect? It is unquestionably true that the Court in determining the second general question already stated did hold that the Bank of the United States, with its branches, was exempt from taxation by the State of Maryland, although no express exemption was found in the charter. But it must be remembered that the Bank of the United States was a corporation created by the United States, and as an agent in the constitutional powers of the Government, was endowed by the act of creation with all its faculties, powers, and functions. It did not owe its existence or any of its qualities to State legislation, and its exemption from taxation was mainly put upon this ground. Nor was the exemption itself without important limitations. It was declared not to extend to the real property of the bank within the State, nor to interests held by citizens of the State in the institutions. In like manner other means and operations of the Government have been held to be exempt from State taxation, as bonds issued for money borrowed. WESTON vs. City of Charleston, 2 Pet., 467; certificates of indebtedness issued for money or supplies. The Banks vs. The Mayor, 7 Wall, 24; bills of credit issued for circulation, Bank vs. Supervisors, 7 Wall, 26. There were other instances in which exemption to the extent it is established in MCCULLOUGH vs. Maryland, might have been held to arise from the simple creation and organization of corporations under acts of Congress, as in the case of the national banking associations, but in which Congress thought fit to prescribe the extent to which State taxation may be applied. (Van Allen vs. Assessors, 3 Wall, 573. Bradley vs. The People, 4 Wall, 459. People vs. Commissioners, 4 Wall, 244.) In all these cases, as in the case of the Bank of the United States, exemption from liability to taxation was maintained upon the same ground. The State tax, held to be repugnant to the Constitution, was imposed directly upon an operation or an instrument of the Government. That such taxes cannot be imposed on the operations of the Government is a proposition which needs no argument to support it. And the same reasoning will apply to instruments of the Government created by itself for public and constitutional ends.

But we are not aware of any case in which the real estate or other property of a corporation not organized under an act of Congress has been held to be exempt in the absence of expressed legislation to that effect from just contribution in common with other property to the general expenditure for the common benefit, because of the employment of the corporation in the service of the Government. It is true that some of the reasoning in the case of MCCULLOUGH vs. Maryland, seems to favor the broader doctrine. But the decision itself is limited to the case of the bank as a corporation created by a law of the United States and responsible in the use of its franchises to the Government of the United States, and even in respect to corporations organized under the legislation of Congress. We already held at the term that the implied limitation upon State taxation, derived from the express permission to tax the shares in the national banking associations is to be so construed as not to embarrass the imposition or collection of State taxes to the extent of the permission fairly and liberally interpreted. (Bank of Louisville vs. Kentucky, [illegible] Wall.; Lionberger vs. Rowse, [illegible] Wall.)

We do not think ourselves warranted, therefore, in extending the exemption established by the case of MCCULLOUGH vs. Maryland beyond its terms. We cannot apply it to the case of a corporation deriving its existence from State law, exercising its franchise under State law, and holding its property within State jurisdiction and under the State protection. We do not doubt the propriety or necessity, under the Constitution of maintaining the supremacy of the General Government within its constitutional sphere. We fully recognize the soundness of the doctrine, that no State has a "right to tax the means employed by the Government of the Union for the execution of its powers." But we think there is a clear distinction between the means employed by the Government and the property of agents employed by the Government. Taxation of the agency is taxation of the means—taxation of the property of the agent is not taxation of the means. No one questions that the power to tax all property, business and persons within their respective limits is original in the States, and has never been surrendered. It cannot be so used, indeed, as to defeat or hinder the operations of the National Government, but it will be safe to conclude, in general, in reference to the persons and State corporations employed in Government service, that when Congress has not interposed to protect their property from State taxation, such taxation is not obnoxious to that objection. (Lane County vs. Oregon, 7 Wall, 77; National Bank vs. Kentucky, [illegible] Wall.)

We perceive no limits to the principle of exemption which the complainants seek to establish. It would remove from the reach of State taxation all the property of every agent of the Government. Every corporation engaged in the transportation of the mails or Government property of any description, by land or water, or in supplying materials for the use of the Government, or in performing any service, of whatever kind, might claim the benefit of the exemption. The amount of property now held by such corporations and having relations more or less direct to the National Government and its service, is very great. And this amount is constantly increasing, so that it may admit of question whether the whole income of the property which will remain liable to State taxation if the principle contended for is admitted and applied in its fullest extent, may not ultimately be found inadequate to the support of the State Governments. The nature of the claims to exemption which would be set up is well illustrated by that which is advanced in behalf of the complainants in the case before us. The very grounds of claim is in the bounties of the General Government. The allegation is that the Government has advanced large sums to aid in construction of the road; has contented itself with the security of a second mortgage; has made large grants of land upon no condition of benefit to itself, except that the Company will perform certain services for full compensation, independently of those grants, and will admit the Government to a very limited and wholly contingent interest in remote net incomes. And because of these grants, and this fully compensated employment, it is claimed that this State Corporation, owing its being to State law, and indebted for these benefits to the consent and active interposition of the State Legislature, has a constitutional right to hold its property exempt from State taxation, and this without any legislation on the part of Congress, which indicates that such exemption is deemed essential to the full performance of its obligations to the Government.

We are unable to find in the Constitution any warrant for exemption from State taxation claimed in behalf of the complainants, and must therefore answer the question certified to us in the affirmative.

The Coal Trade—The Lehigh Region and the Schuylkill Supply—A Miners' Demonstration.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, April 30.

There is as yet nothing new to report in relation to the Schuylkill suspension. The operators are no nearer a settlement, and the men have no better prospect for a righting of their wrongs, if wrongs they have. The men in their present position get but little sympathy from any quarter but their own, and consumers in particular view them with especial distrust. The consumer, if he has any fellow-feeling for the miner at all, views the matter in this light: The miner may get insufficient wages. He may desire higher wages, but higher wages will make higher-priced coal. We are not able nor willing to pay for higher-priced coal, on account of a general reduction of our incomes consequent upon a general fall in prices. We are therefore opposed to any advance of miners' wages, no matter what the necessity may be. So the matter stands.

Owing to the refusal of the Lehigh men to load the cars of the Reading Railroad, the cars of the Lehigh Valley and Luzerne Railroad Companies are now used by the Reading Company to supply the line of the Schuylkill from the Lehigh region. The Lehigh roads are running to their full capacity. There have been several rumors of serious strikes in this region, but none of importance have yet been reported. The damage done the Lehigh and Delaware Division Canals by the recent rains has not yet been entirely repaired.

On next Monday a grand parade of the Workmen's Beneficial Association will take place at St. Clair. It is said that this will be a large and most gorgeous affair. As St. Clair is situated in the region now in suspension, it is supposed that those who are to take part in the demonstration have had an abundance of time to make the most extensive arrangements, and a great success is anticipated.

The prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond are substantially the same as those of last week.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending April 30. They are considerably lower in the average than those of the preceding week: [illegible]

The following are the rates from Baltimore: To Rhode Island and points on Long Island Sound, $2 25; to Philadelphia, $1 10; to Boston, [illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

Nearly all the Kentucky distilleries stop making whisky today.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* reports that business in that city was never so flat as now.

Thirty citizens of Arkansas have given Gov. CLAYTON a carriage.

A young lady in Providence has recovered $800 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

There is to be a grand Fifteenth Amendment celebration in Baltimore on the 19th inst.

Gen. REYNOLDS assumed command of the Department of Texas, comprising the States of Texas and Louisiana, on the 18th ult.

Pennsylvania papers keep up the cry for a Convention to revise the State Constitution, and demand that it be held soon.

San Francisco papers report large receipts of strawberries, of tolerably good quality, but as yet undecided in flavor.

A Kentucky Old-line Democrat urges the nomination of HUMPHREY MARSHALL for Congress.

Wisconsin thinks it will be entitled to eight Representatives in Congress under the new apportionment. It now has six.

The *Scottish-American Journal* began in its issue of last week a story of Scottish life, entitled "Edward Elton."

The Summer residence of the late Ex-President PIERCE at Hampton Beach, N. H., was sold at auction last week for $4,975.

An employe on a railroad at Cincinnati, who had his hand crushed last week while coupling cars, and went to a surgeon, was at once discharged for being absent without leave.

The remains of Gen. PAT. CLEBURNE are to be removed from the cemetery near Columbia, Tenn., where they have reposed since the battle of Franklin, to Helena, Ark.

The Toledo *Blade* calls for a State Convention of the friends of the Ohio canal system, to be held in November, to awaken an interest in the improvement of the canals.

A rosy-cheeked damsel in Lansingburg daily leads a sleek-looking cow from house to house, and supplies her customers with milk drawn fresh and sweet and pure.

A clerk in the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy-yard, who lost both hands several years ago, is a very good penman. He holds the pen between his wrists, securing the paper by a weight.

Boston saw with wonder, a few days ago, a woman seated on a pile of rubbish hard at work, with several male companions, chipping off the dried mortar from old bricks.

It is with entire safety that a Boston dealer advertises that he "sells large boots at little prices," for as everybody has small feet, or thinks he has, there is no demand for large boots.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is building large brick machine-shops in Toronto, and is in negotiation with the other companies for the erection of a spacious central station in that city.

One of a party of miners who was wounded recently by Indians in Arizona appealed to his companions to kill him, and when they refused shot himself in the head and died instantly.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* recommends that the number of army and navy officers be reduced till the force is no greater than is absolutely necessary, and that the officers discharged receive half pay for three or six months.

A Hartford cipherer has figured it up that a cent at simple interest for 1,870 years would amount to $1 13, and that a cent at compound interest for the same time would amount to $9,[illegible] 447 30.

Two colored members of the North Carolina Legislature have published an address to the colored people of the State, appealing to them to turn a deaf ear to the false stories and deceitful promises of agents who seek to entice them to Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

A personal item, which of course is given prominence, in the columns of the Honolulu *Gazette*, reads thus: "HIS MAJESTY is enjoying exceeding good health at Molokai, and is very much interested in branding the calves of his large herd of cattle there."

This is what Leavenworth, which is in Kansas, claims the champion belt for: "We can turn out a larger number of people to a smaller fire, and they'll leave a better dinner and run faster, and surround the conflagration quicker, stay there longer and go home wetter, than any other town in America."

Gen. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS, of Portland, Me., is to deliver the oration at the Third Army Corps reunion, in Boston, on Thursday. Gen. MATTOCKS commanded the Maine Seventeenth Regiment, and was one of the bravest and best officers of the many brave and good that the Pine-tree State sent to the war.

A young man in Toledo, who last week killed his wife in a fit of well-founded jealousy, was asked, as he paced the hall of the City Prison, how he felt, and replied: "I feel sadly pleased, if you know how that is." Afterward, in reply to a suggestion that he should keep cool and patiently await events, he remarked: "Yes, it is rather a cool affair, and is quite a new thing to me."

Hinting at the ball to be given Prince ARTHUR in Montreal, to-night, the Hamilton (Ontario) *Times* says: "It may be all right, but we cannot help thinking that there has been too much fuss made over the boy in Canada. However, it is a sentimental homage to the reigning Sovereign, and, as such, we presume, the Prince has the sense to accept it."

Richmond papers report the death, in that city, on Wednesday, of HUGH R. PLEASANTS, who for the past forty years has been prominently connected with the Press of Virginia. He was a brother of the late JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS, and early in life became associated with that distinguished journalist in the editorial department of the Richmond *Whig*. Subsequently he edited the Richmond *Dispatch* for several years with marked ability.

In his remarks at the meeting in Richmond, on Thursday, EX-GOV. WISE said: "The Capitol is old, it is of the past, passing away. Let it be built anew of the durable and solid granite of your rich river bank, laid deep in the solid soil of our country, and let its superstructure raise a lofty spire toward heaven, a sign of covenant with God! And let this be symbolic of a moral and political foundation, laid anew and deep, for a superstructure of love and brotherhood among men, which shall be approved and blessed on high."

A Cincinnati physician, who has investigated the sudden death of a resident of that city, has made a long report, in which he says: "It is evident, I think, that Mr. W. had a phlegmonous inflammation of the fauces, which involved the tonsils, the adjacent areolar tissue, the soft palate, the epiglottis, and the superior vocal cords. An œdematous state of the aryteno-epiglottidean folds ensued, constituting that condition known as *œdema of the glottis*. The mode of death was by apnœa, a considerable increase in the effusion suddenly taking place while he was asleep."

Congressman F. E. SHOBER has published an address to his constituents in the Sixth District of North Carolina, in which he says that having at last had his disabilities removed and been admitted to his seat in Congress, he trusts that his services in their behalf will be more available, and that they will at all times command them. He also assures them of his earnest desire and purpose to serve them with fidelity, and as he shall, in a position so responsible, need their sustaining counsel and support, he begs their frequent and unreserved communication with him. All of which is very pretty in Mr. SHOBER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that one evening a French gentleman remarked to a Southern planter that there was one English word of which he could never learn the meaning; he had never been able to find it in the Dictionary and although the word was often used, when he asked its meaning, he was always told there was no such word. He gave the word as "tat-tie-too." The planter said there certainly was no such word. The Frenchman sat a moment in taciturnious silence, when it chanced that a servant entered and replenished the fire, and the host said to him, "that'll do! that'll do!" "There! there!" cried the excited Frenchman, "you used the word this minute. Twice you told the man tattie-too, tattie-too, and yet you say there is no such word."

CANAL TOLLS.

A Reduction Urged Before the Canal Board—Delegations of Forwarders and Business Men Advocating it.

From the Albany Argus, April 30.

The Canal Board held a meeting yesterday to hear discussions on the question of a reduction of canal tolls. Delegations were present from New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and other places.

Mr. HYRAM NILES, of Buffalo, spoke at some length in favor of the reduction of tolls on upward freight. As to tolls on downward freight, he thought it was evident to all that they should be reduced. He referred to the falling-off in the quantity of flour carried on the canals, and urged that the excessive tolls had driven this article from the canal. He was of the opinion that the State would be benefited by taking off the tolls from flour altogether; but so much was not asked. Large quantities of flour were received at Buffalo and Oswego, and where did it go? High tolls had forced it upon the railroads. The Legislature had made all the concessions that had been asked, and the question was now in the hands of the Canal Board. Railroads had already contracted to take grain from Chicago to New-York for seventeen cents per bushel. This was to be accomplished by propellers to Buffalo, by rail to Athens, and thence to New-York by barges. How was the canal to compete with this, unless the tolls were to be reduced? He argued in favor of the reduction of tolls on pig-iron going West. The canal wanted all of this business, for it was needed to ballast the boats going West. Now, a boat loaded with oats going to tide-water could not go under the bridges when light. The consequence was, that without freight a hole had to be cut in the bottom to let in water, and in that way it had to be dragged back West for want of a load.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

Mr. BIGLER, of Newburg, spoke with reference to the lumber business, more especially to timber. Timber could not be diverted to railroads—they could not carry it. But timber is to be diverted by way of the St. Lawrence River. He did not consider that the timber men had been fairly treated. He wanted the tolls put back to a ? ven miles. If this was done more revenue would be received than by the present high rates.

Mr. FASSETT, of Albany, spoke for the Board of Trade of Lumber Dealers, urging the Canal Board to largely reduce the tolls upon lumber, believing that to be the true policy of the State if it wishes to continue the transportation of lumber upon its canals to the extent heretofore maintained. It is estimated by those competent to judge, that the production of lumber has increased fifty per cent. since 1868. In that year there was received at tide-water 641,655,400 feet. Adding fifty per cent. there should have been received in 1869, 962,000,000. There was received 763,397,600 feet, showing a diversion of nearly 200,000,000 feet which was transported upon railroads.

THE GRAIN INTERESTS.

Mr. CLARK, of Buffalo, spoke more especially for the grain interest. He referred to the diversion by way of the Welland Canal. The Pennsylvania Central were making a great diversion by way of Erie. They had already a large propeller running to that point. They not only took grain to Philadelphia and Baltimore, but to New-York. The Erie Railroad was another great competing route. Navigation had now been opened about two weeks, and he gave the figures showing the direction of the movement of Western produce. He presented the Board with the following statement to show the eastward movement of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending April 23, 1870, and destination of the same:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.
Buffalo	22,304	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,920	....
Oswego	....	[illegible]	27,632	....	....
Ogdensburg	2,000	64,745	4,800	....	....
Kingston	....	412,511	....	....	....
Erie	4,348	[illegible]	....	....	....
Port Huron	1,000	6,000	....	....	....
Cape Vincent	....	26,300	....	....	....
Dunkirk	....	11,600	....	....	....
Muskegon	....	....	....	1,300	....
Goderich	....	8,333	....	....	....
Other ports	425	7,112	236	2,761	....
*Railroads	12,466	66,224	37,420	8,769	1,750
Total	32,506	1,411,477	342,716	22,750	1,750
Cor. week 1869	36,076	833,[illegible]	1,069,980	228,410	12,070
Cor. week 1868	38,267	488,563	1,186,639	223,129	1,630

* Chicago railroad shipments are not included.

The quotations show that the whole amount is about one million bushels of grain, nearly one-half of which has gone by way of Kingston. Almost one-half has gone to Canadian ports. How are you going to stop it? Can you retain the grain business on the Erie Canal unless you reduce the tolls fifty per cent?

BITUMINOUS COAL INTEREST.

DANIEL MCFARLAND spoke for the bituminous coal interest. He represented the Blossburg coal region. They came in contact here with the Cumberland and the Broad Top coal, which paid no toll. Last year Cohoes was regarded as tide-water. He now wanted that Schenectady should be taken in. They now paid twenty-two cents toll to tide-water, whereas to Schenectady they paid thirty-eight cents. He wanted this discrimination removed in order to compete with the Cumberland at that point. The Central Railroad took a large amount of soft coal at that point, and a trade had also sprung up with the manufactories in Saratoga County, which went via Schenectady. He also asked that the tolls on coal be restored to the general rate before 1869, which were one mill per ton per mile. The coal for which he spoke came from Pennsylvania via Seneca Lake.

THE FLOUR INTEREST.

Mr. FISH, of Rochester, asked for a reduction and adjustment of tolls. This had been asked for by all parties, and the Legislature had authorized the Canal Board, by a unanimous vote, to make a great reduction in the toll-sheet. This was demanded by all parties, and he thought if the tolls should be entirely abolished in order to hold the trade, it would be better for the State than to have the business diverted from it. He renewed his request for lowering tolls on westward-bound coal. The forwarders had put down the price of transportation to the lowest price. There never was a time when boatmen and owners of canal property were so poor and so dependent as at present, for the reason that trade had been diverted from them. Now, we must have the business. There were about ten thousand boats on the canals, owned by about as many men. There was no business in the State in which so many men were interested or engaged, and they must be protected.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Mr. MOULTON appeared as the representative of the New-York Produce Exchange. He said it was apparent to all that the trade of our canals was being diverted to other channels. The tendency of high tolls was to sweep the transportation companies from the canals. This was a policy that could not be pursued without disaster. The cost had been increased 150 per cent. since 1860, while the increase of tonnage was only eighty-three per cent. It was evident that the cost must be decreased; and if you decrease the cost, you will increase your tonnage.

HOOP-POLE INTEREST.

Mr. LOTHRIDGE, of Buffalo, spoke in behalf of the hoop-pole interest. He read statements showing that hoop-poles could now be sent from the West to New-York cheaper by railroad than by canal. He asked for a reduction of tolls, so as to enable the canals to retain that business. He also urged a reduction of tolls on petroleum. The railroads were now doing most of this business. He also called attention to apples and potatoes.

THE POWER OF THE BOARD.

The toll sheet for 1870 will be arranged and adjusted in a day or two—probably not later than Tuesday next.

The following is the concurrent resolution granting Legislative consent to the reduction of canal tolls:

The Canal Committee, to which was referred the resolution of the Canal Board in relation to the reduction of tolls on the canals, respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and, believing it to be a subject demanding immediate action, report the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Legislature do concur in the recommendation of the Canal Board, and assent to the reduction of canal tolls to such an extent not exceeding fifty per cent. below the rates as prescribed by the toll sheet of 1868, as the Canal Board shall, in its discretion, think expedient, and as the exigencies of the trade shall demand during the ensuing season of navigation, and to change the same from time to time as circumstances shall, in the judgment of the Board, require.

Advance in Corn and Bacon in the South.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, April 28.

If we are not much mistaken in the present appearance of the Western provision markets, those planters in the South who staked their bottom dollar on cotton last year are going to have a rough time of it from now until the next corn and bacon crops are made. Prime white corn, on the 27th day of April, one year ago, was selling in this market at $1 25 per bushel, by the car load. It is now worth $1 [illegible]—a difference of 45 cents per bushel against the Southern cotton planter. Bacon at this time one year ago was weak at 18 cents for clear rib sides. It is now firm at these figures, with an advancing tendency. So it is clear that there must be a very heavy decline, at least in the price of bacon, or the planter will have to shell out a much larger amount of cash for the staff of life this than last year. But will this decline occur? Evidently it will not, for our corn dealers, at the present high price, are barely able to keep pace with the demand, and from all quarters in the West we hear of a general scarcity of corn, and a daily advance in prices. *Per contra*: On the 27th day of last April planters were firmly holding cotton in this market at twenty-five cents per pound; now they are offering it quite freely at twenty-one cents.

So here is another hard rub—a decline of four cents per pound in the price of cotton, and an advance of forty-five cents per bushel in the price of corn. To meet this emergency, many planters are already flooding this market with warehouse acceptances, borrowing money at the rate of 1½@2½ per cent. a month to get bread and meat, and that, too, after having spent all their surplus cash for fertilizers in order to make a large crop of cotton! The philosophy of the policy which many Georgia planters are pursuing, in this region, baffles our comprehensibility. We don't understand it, nor do we believe any such planter can satisfactorily explain it.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The Agitator's Review of His Own Labors.

The *Journal de Genève* publishes a letter addressed by M. MAZZINI to his friend M. EDGAR QUINET, of which the following is an extract:

"My life is a continual struggle. I would willingly give the little of life that remains to me for one year of calm, in order that before I die I might write a book setting forth what I believe to be the truth concerning this actual world and its future, without regard to susceptibilities, without reticence or reserve. But it is impossible. Placed at the head of an undertaking of vast practical organization, I must endeavor to bring about an equally practical result. There is a multitude of young men and workmen's associations to whom I have myself given 'action' as a watchword, and who, rightly or not, consider me as their standard-bearer. I could not abandon them to write a book without feeling myself to be guilty of an act of desertion. I, therefore, continue a task for which, old and wearied, morally and physically, I have no longer the adequate strength. I am writing from morning till night letters, notes, circulars, instructions, and sometimes newspaper articles. That has been the cause of my delay in replying to you. Forgive and pity me. I work impelled by a sense of duty to be fulfilled—a duty which presents itself to me cold, dry, without poetry, without compensation. Beyond a few chosen spirits, I no longer esteem the generation for which I labor. This generation is an instrument—nothing more. Do you appreciate, my dear friend, the sadness of that confession? The generation amid which we live has instincts, reactions and fatal impulses, sometimes hatreds, and especially quarrelsome habits. It is right, then, that efforts should be made to smooth the way and prepare for the future. But it is impossible to sympathize with it, to rejoice or to suffer with it, or cordially to grasp the hand of him who stands beside you in the battle. This generation has no faith. It has opinions. It adjures God, immortality, love, the eternal promise, the future of those who love, the belief in an intelligent and providential law; all these is of beautiful, of good, and holy in the world; all the holy tradition of religious sentiments from Prometheus to Christ, from SOCRATES to KEPLER, to kneel before COMTE and BUCHNER. It studies the phenomena which it observes, but it ignores the causes which produce them. It receives laws as regulations, forms without substance, means without an end. As an inevitable consequence it is Machiavellian, tracing all to opportunity, to skill, stranger to the moral sense and to a consciousness of the sanctity of its works and of the power of truth. It labors for the destruction of the Empire, and it pledges an oath of fidelity to it. In Italy it discusses the question whether, in order to bring about the fall of the monarchy, it would be best to form an alliance with Prussia or with Imperial France; whether, in order to obtain the Italian Tyrol, it would be better to make war against Austria or urge her toward Moldo-Wallachia. We have reached the point of success, the theory of HEGEL, the worship of strength. Justice, justice, everywhere, and for all, is regarded as utopian. Thus it is that, discouraged and disgusted, I still remain at my post. It is possible that by remaining there I may exercise a certain amount of influence upon the first acts of a revolution; and the first acts of a revolution logically produce consequences which are unforeseen, and which one would not at first desire to foresee. The fate of a century may depend upon the nature of the first steps taken. Adieu, my dear friend. Remain unshaken and preach the truth.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

Rights of Colored Passengers in Street-Cars—The Decision in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, April 30.

His Honor Judge GILES, presiding in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in a few terse sentences, disposed of another of the brood of petty oppressions that have survived their fruitful mother, Slavery. Ever since the city passenger cars have been running in Baltimore the colored people, although paying the same fare as other passengers, have been compelled to ride on the front platform. In some cases this unjust discrimination amounted to positive hardship. No seats were provided, and there was no protection from the rain and storm except the roof overhead. It was not an agreeable spectacle to see old and infirm persons subjected to such exposure merely on account of a "visible admixture of color." The Court was very plain and emphatic in its judgment. While the right of the City Passenger Railway Company to separate the passengers on account of race, or other differences, was clearly recognized, it was explicitly declared that there must be an equality of accommodations for all classes. The Company must either appropriate a part of the interior of their cars to colored passengers, or they must provide for their transportation other cars, to run at convenient intervals.

Perhaps some Courts would have asserted the right of the colored people to ride in the same car with the white passengers, and in the light of recent enactments this may be the law; nevertheless, to insist on and assert this right at present can result in no advantage to the race. The Court has decided the law in their favor, and the railway authorities have recognized its authority and accepted the situation, and give notice that on and after Monday next, May 2, separate cars will be provided for the colored people on the several lines. We predict that not a few white people will avail themselves of these cars rather than wait five minutes for the approach of others.

The American Consul at Japan—The Report of His Assassination.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, April 30.

A telegram per the Atlantic Cable from London, published in our second edition yesterday, announced that a rumor was in circulation to the effect that the American Consul at Jeddo, Japan, had been killed by the natives. The gentleman alluded to is Mr. CHARLES O. SHEPARD, of this city, formerly Clerk to the Board of Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners, an estimable young man, and one of unusual ability for his years. Nothing beyond the dispatch above alluded to is known in regard to the painful rumor, and some time will probably elapse before authentic information is received. We can only hope that the report will prove a false one—which we do, most devoutly.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. SHEPARD to a friend in this city, bearing date Jeddo, March 20, and received four days since, goes to show that trouble was apprehended at Jeddo, and also, we are pained to admit, to strengthen the probability of the truth of the report concerning the murder of the United States Consul:

"There is going to be a 'row,' a war in Japan, and until that is settled there is and will be a prostration of business. * * * There are lots of the 'Japs' who like foreigners, and five or six times as many that hate them, and would, if they dared, cut them into mince meat. We don't stir out lately without a revolver and a guard, and in case of a row the guard is not worth a sou. A notice was stuck on my door only a week ago, telling me to 'pigry-pigry'—that means, 'get out—go;' but I have not gone yet. It has not been so until within the last two months. There are only nine Americans in Jeddo, and only twenty-five foreigners altogether."

Death of Ex-Congressman Montgomery, of Pennsylvania.

From the Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer, April 30.

Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY died at his residence adjoining the town of Washington, Penn., on Thursday night last. He had been ill for a considerable time past from dropsical disease, and his death has not therefore taken his friends by surprise.

Mr. MONTGOMERY was a lawyer of distinction, and for many years occupied a leading political position in Washington County, having been twice elected to Congress by the Democratic Party of that district. During his career in Congress he achieved considerable notoriety in connection with the so-called Crittenden-Montgomery Amendment, which was intended as a measure of pacification during the excitement preceding the war. Mr. MONTGOMERY was a self-made man, having risen from an obscure rank in society and worked his way under many disadvantages, for some of which he was probably more responsible than any one else. He was a man of strong physical and mental organization, and during his career had many rough and tumble encounters, political and personal. Of late years he has lived quietly on his farm, only once coming prominently before the public, in connection with the trial of his son in the Dinsmore murder-case. At the time of his death we presume he was something upward of fifty years of age.

Consolidation of Railroads in New-Hampshire.

From the Boston Traveller, April 30.

One of the most important railroad transactions that has ever taken place in New-Hampshire occurred at Concord yesterday. The Concord Railroad and the Northern Railroad, through their respective Boards of Directors, have entered into a business contract, by the terms of which the two roads and all their branches are to be operated by a joint management, under the superintendence and control of a general manager to be chosen by the two Boards of Directors, and, as distinctly [illegible], the manager is to be Gov. STEARNS. The contract is to run five years, and the stockholders of the Concord road are to be guaranteed ten per cent. annual dividends. The contract will go into effect on Monday next. The passenger and freight tariffs under the arrangement will be reduced.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Probable Duration of the Case—Recapitulation of the Names of Witnesses Examined—The Scene on Friday.

This morning the trial of MCFARLAND will enter upon its nineteenth day, and bids fair to occupy the attention of the Court for the remainder of the week. The District-Attorney proposes to consume all of to-day and part of to-morrow in examination of witnesses in rebuttal, but the cross-examination of these will doubtless be lengthy, so that this portion of the case may not be concluded before Wednesday morning or noon of that day. Then the defense will have an opportunity to produce testimony in sur-rebuttal, and this may occupy all of Thursday. It may safely be assumed that Mr. GRAHAM will not address the jury in summing up until Friday. Whether under the circumstances an adjournment will be had until Monday following depends somewhat upon the Court. Mr. GRAHAM will in all probability occupy the whole of one day in his address, and if the Court does adjourn to the next week the jury will not receive the charge of the Court until afternoon, for Mr. DAVIS will occupy some hours in giving his views of the testimony elicited on the trial.

It is asserted that Mrs. CALHOUN will be examined as a witness this morning after the opening of the Court. She will give her version of Mrs. MCFARLAND's domestic life prior to the separation, and picture the sufferings which, it is alleged, that woman endured at the hands of her husband. If Mrs. CALHOUN does go upon the witness-stand her cross-examination will be very interesting, even if her direct testimony should not be.

It will be seen by the subjoined recapitulation that the witnesses who have been examined are very numerous, and it will be a task to collate the evidence and put it in such a form as can be presented to the jury. The whole ground will be gone over by counsel on both sides, and this portion of itself will occupy a large share of the time. The trial commenced on April 4, on which day five jurors were obtained; on the next day three, and on the next four jurors were sworn, making the panel complete. Thereafter the witnesses examined were as follows:

APRIL 7—FOURTH DAY.

George M. King,	David Watson,
Daniel Frohman,	Capt. A. J. Allaire,
Edward J. O'Conor,	Dr. Charles Y. Swan.

The prosecution rested.

APRIL 8—FIFTH DAY.

Defense opened.

James McFarland,	Dr. Thomas P. Norris,
Miss Lydia Gran,	Elisha W. Sinclair,
Mrs. Anna H. Burns,	Edward J. Watson,
George A. Simmons,	John O'Brien,

Amos J. Cummings.

APRIL 11—SIXTH DAY.

Mrs. Mary J. Oliver,	John D. Billings,
John E. Flynn,	Joseph E. Nones,
S. S. Mangam,	James Taylor,
Wm. J. Magrath,	Merritt Wickham,
Dr. E. C. Seiler,	Joseph O'Brien.

APRIL 12—SEVENTH DAY.

W. St. John Green,	Dr. Harris Watson,
Edward A. Phillips,	John D. Elwood,
Dr. John A. Ward,	Frank D. Bennett,

Dr. Minor.

APRIL 13—EIGHTH DAY.

Charles W. Eastwood,	John B. Kauffman,
Sandford B. Wakeman,	Michael Fallahy,
George Wellings,	William Marsh,
Michael Colohan,	Capt. Speight,
William Morton,	Fitz Hugh Ludlow,

Dennis Sadlier.

APRIL 14—NINTH DAY.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey,	Dr. Taylor,
Dr. James O'Rourke,	J. C. McClellan,
Dr. P. J. Clarke,	W. C. McFarland,
Francis Edmond,	B. J. O'Reilly,

Peter Gillespie.

APRIL 15—TENTH DAY.

David T. Nelligan,	Mr. Owen McFarland,
Rev. Benj. D. Bowen,	Patrick O'Rourke,
Francis Irish,	Donald Nicholson,
Dr. Isaac Lee,	Thomas W. Knox,
Dr. James Elliot,	James F. Le Baron,
Isaac G. Clark,	Whitelaw Reid,
Dennis Shea,	Spencer Kirby,
Dr. Wm. C. Anderson,	Mrs. Mary Mason,

APRIL 19—ELEVENTH DAY.

Mrs. Maria Benedict,	Miss Mary F. Hague,
Mrs. Ann McCormick,	Mrs. Charity Anderson,
Daniel Schnear,	Mrs. Ann Callahan,
Miss Eliza Wilson,	Mrs. Ann Burdock,
William D. Norris,	Lewis F. Angell,

Charles A. Hopkins.

APRIL 20—TWELFTH DAY.

F. B. Carpenter,	Prof. R. T. Quimby,
Augustus R. Oliver,	Prof. O. F. Hubbard,
John H. Chadsey,	F. C. Bacon,
Albert Daggett,	Prof. Wm. W. Russell,
Albert N. Mathews,	Ex-Gov. Farwell,

Dr. Austin Flint.

APRIL 21—THIRTEENTH DAY.

The Court was adjourned in consequence of the illness of Recorder Hackett.

APRIL 25—FOURTEENTH DAY.

John Orr,	Dr. Reuben A. Vance.

APRIL 26—FIFTEENTH DAY.

Dr. Ralph L. Parsons,	Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.

APRIL 27—SIXTEENTH DAY.

Mr. Divan,	The defense rests.

Prosecution opens its rebutting case and calls Horace Greeley.

APRIL 28—SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Samuel Sinclair,	Oliver Johnson,

Joseph C. Howell.

APRIL 29—EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Oakridge Dewey,	Charles G. Stone,

Mrs. Sarah Lane.

Total witnesses for prosecution.......... 13
Total witnesses for defense............... 90
Grand total.......................................103

THE SCENE OF FRIDAY.

The facts of the scene between Mr. GRAHAM and Ex-Judge DAVIS after the adjournment of the Court on Friday, were pretty correctly stated in the TIMES of Saturday. Mr. GRAHAM felt that he was provoked beyond endurance by the language of Mr. DAVIS, and though no assault was committed, it is impossible to say what might have resulted had not Mr. GRAHAM been restrained by his friends and by the reflection that any violence might seriously affect his client. Happily the jury had retired, did not witness it, and are presumed to know nothing of it. Mr. DAVIS states that he simply replied to Mr. GRAHAM to the effect that he had made no reflection upon him (Mr. GRAHAM) in his remark, but that what he said referred to the opening of Mr. SPENCER for the defense. Mr. GRAHAM first shook his fist under his (Mr. DAVIS') nasal organ, and then emphasized his remarks by tapping Mr. DAVIS' breast gently with his fist. Mr. DAVIS did not consider that he was being struck, and said nothing, but simply watched Mr. GRAHAM, in order to ward off any blow that might be directed at his face. Mr. DAVIS claims that he was perfectly cool throughout, while Mr. GRAHAM, he says, was almost livid with rage, and "emotionally insane." The "shot" rolled from Mr. GRAHAM's mouth copiously, and, meanwhile, Mr. DAVIS wended his way to the District-Attorney's office.

Arrivals of Immigrants During Last Week.

The following statement shows the number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the week ending Saturday, the steamers by which they came, &c.:

Names of vessels.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	No. of Emigrants.
Nemesis	April 24	Liverpool	[illegible]
America	April 25	Bremen	655
City of Brooklyn	April 25	Liverpool	1,167
Nebraska	April 26	Liverpool	1,[illegible]
Paraguay	April 26	London & Havre	525
Cimbria	April 27	Hamburg	[illegible]
China	April 27	Liverpool	330
Virginia	April 28	Liverpool	1,172
Anglia	April 29	Glasgow	685
Total			7,[illegible]

Old Jersey City No More—The Government Turned Over to the Consolidated Municipality.

The Common Councils of Jersey City and Bergen held their final meetings Saturday night, and adjourned *sine die*, to make way for the Council of the consolidated city, which is to meet on Tuesday next. All the members of the Jersey City Council, with two exceptions, were present, but there were few spectators to watch the closing scenes of the City Legislature. There was but little business transacted. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund reported the purchase of bonds to the amount of $164,000 since last July. The Committee on Printing and Stationery reported a balance of over $3,000 on hand. The Erie Railway taxes came up for a final notice in the shape of a letter from Mr. H. N. OTIS, Secretary of the Company, to Mr. Collector HAIGHT. Mr. OTIS informed the Collector that Mr. GOULD admitted the debt to the city, intended to pay it, but wanted a little time. The letter was put on file.

Mariners in Trouble—Alleged Fraudulent Abandonment of a Vessel.

Before Judge BENEDICT, at the United States Court, in Brooklyn, Saturday, appeared five injured seamen on a libel signed by three of their number, named JOHN LAWSON, JOHN T. ROMULUS and CHARLES OLSON, against SAMUEL F. ADAMS and others, owners of the ship *Nellie Chapin*. The complaint showed that they had signed articles to serve on board this vessel on the 15th of July, 1869, in the port of New-York. The voyage was first made to Bristol, in England, thence to Newport, in Wales, at which latter place a cargo of iron was shipped for Genoa, in Italy. At some point in the Mediterranean not specified, the sailors allege that the ship was fraudulently abandoned by the order of the master. They were taken to Barcelona by the British brig *Prince Albert*, whence they reached Marseilles, and from thence were brought by an American vessel to New-York. The present action is brought to recover an amount of $124 50 in wages due each of them, on account of the vessel being, as alleged, fraudulently lost, and their wasted time being, therefore, chargeable. In the course of examination, the evidence was found to be of a somewhat conflicting character. The Judge began to perceive that perjury was being committed somewhere, and when OLSON went on the stand with a notably improbable story about having witnessed the actual incision of a large hole in the ship's bottom, instructions were given to the Marshal to detain that worthy in case the District-Attorney should see fit to indict him on a charge of perjury. District-Attorney PARRIS at once presented a charge against the unfortunate mariner, and he now lies in Kings County Penitentiary awaiting further examination.

Address of the Commissioners of Excise.

The new Commissioners of Excise have issued the following address:

The undersigned, on assuming the duties devolving, by Chapter 175, Laws of 1870, upon the Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York, deem it but just to themselves and to their fellow-citizens to make known their desires relative to the enforcement of the law. We believe it was not the intention of the law-making power that Excise laws are enacted or should be enacted for the oppression of a large [illegible].

The undersigned, on assuming the duties devolving, by chapter 175, Laws of 1870, upon the Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York, deem it but just to themselves and to their fellow-citizens to make known their desires relative to the enforcement of the law. We believe it was not the intention of the law-making power that Excise laws are enacted or should be enacted for the oppression of a large class of people who may be engaged in the traffic of liquor, or for the purpose of extorting large sums of money. Yet we believe that the laws when made should be executed with a view of serving the best interests of the community. The right of the State to enact Excise laws—laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, &c.—is indisputable, a right conceded by all; but the incorporation into such enactments of provisions at war with the principles which underlie the rights of person and property—provisions which undertake to define statutory offences by geographical limitations, and which clothe irresponsible parties with summary and arbitrary powers for its enforcement, and the whole scope of which is diametrically opposed to the principles of well-regulated liberty and sound morality—such legislation is repugnant to the sense of justice and right of a free and enlightened community. Our citizens are just now emerging from a four years' ordeal of such legislation as we have described. The Metropolitan Excise law has been tried, found wanting, and condemned; and we discover substituted in its place an Excise law just and equitable in its provisions, entirely free from features of a sumptuary or despotic character, and having for its scope and design the largest amount of individual and commercial liberty compatible with a strict regard for the interests of peace and order. It is the intention of the undersigned to administer this law fairly but firmly. They are animated by no spirit of hostility to the liquor trade; on the contrary, they recognize among those engaged in that branch of industry many of our most worthy and enterprising citizens and they are impressed with the belief that, as a class, all engaged in that business will, by a faithful observance of the provisions of the present Excise law, vindicate their claim to the character of law and order abiding citizens. In view of the experience of the past four years, and of the lesson of prudence and moderation which it inculcates, we most strongly and earnestly recommend that you, fellow-citizens, should accept cheerfully and fully the present situation, with all its advantages as well as its duties and responsibilities. Those advantages are apparent to all. The correlative obligation of complying with its requirements—especially those in the interest of peace and order—should receive an equal and hearty recognition. As we seek co-operation rather than conflict, we ask for the night hours and Sunday clauses your especial attention and respect. These provisions should be faithfully and rigidly observed. All places where intoxicating drinks are sold must be kept carefully closed on Sunday. A decent regard for public sentiment, outside of legislation on the subject, as well as the desire to shield yourselves and your business from reproach and from possible legislative attack hereafter, should prompt you to avoid carefully everything having a tendency to invite to riotous or disorderly conduct on that day. Thus acting you will win the approving sympathy of the liberal and fair-minded of your fellow-citizens, and you will defeat any machinations to seize an opportunity of assailing you; and thus you will give stability to a law which reconciles the utmost protection of your interests with the peace and welfare of the community. The undersigned intend their license system to be as thoroughly organized and carried out as was the recent one; excepting, however, that they will never countenance malicious espionage, malicious informers nor extreme enforcements of technical points.

WALTER W. PRICE,
JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
MARTIN NACHTMANN.

APRIL 30, 1870.

Retirement of a Capable Officer.

Mr. CORNELL S. FRANKLIN tendered his resignation as Deputy Naval Officer on Saturday last, after having been connected with the Custom-house for nearly thirty years. He entered the Federal service on Oct. 1, 1841, as clerk to THOMAS LORD, Esq., then Naval Officer under President HARRISON. He was made Deputy Naval Officer by PHILIP HONE, Esq., in 1849, and has been continued in that position up to the present time, with the exception of a few years, during which he was Acting Naval Officer. Mr. FRANKLIN enjoyed a deserved popularity among the attachés of the Custom-house, and his retirement from public office has caused considerable regret.

Burglary and Attempted Murder.

JOHN THOMPSON and CHARLES THUNDER were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice COX, charged with breaking into the premises of JOSEPH PRINDEBLE, No. 809 West Twenty-eighth-street, on the 29th ult., and firing at the latter with intent to kill. The prosecutor stated that on the night in question he discovered the prisoners in his premises after they had effected an entrance by breaking a window at the rear of the house. On being discovered, one of the prisoners produced a revolver and fired twice at the prosecutor, but fortunately without effect. They then escaped, but were arrested on Saturday, and on being brought up yesterday were held to answer, in default of $1,000 bail.

Fine Art Sale.

At the recent sale of oil-paintings by LEEDS & MINER, BOUGUEREAU's "Roman Campagna" brought $250; KAUFFMAN's "Drawing Wood," $260; MEYER's "Coast of Norway," $105; ROMAKO's "Flower Girl," $125; VAN SEVERDONCK's "Approaching Storm," $155; ROBBE's "Landscape," $530; ROSENBERG's "The Mirage," $410; ROBBE's "Sheep and Goats," $[illegible]; BIERSTADT's "Waterfall," $240; BETHELL's "Torn Dress," $290; NIERENBERG's "The First Step," $210; FLAMM's "Twilight," $[illegible]; VERBOECKHOVEN's "Sheep and Fowls, (cabinet picture,) $340; VON BREMEN's "The Departure," $690; LOOSE's "The First Lie," $265; CARL HUBNER's "The Convalescent," $660. A marble group of LINCOLN and a contraband sold for $650. It was said to have cost $1,000. Two marble medallions, "Past and Future," by R. H. PARKS, brought $550. They were said to have cost $1,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court General Term adjourned to Friday, May 6, at 10½ A. M., for decisions. There will be no regular term of this Court until the first Monday of June.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
643	Kellogg vs. McNiesl.	1297	Funke vs. Mercantile Mut'l Ins. Co.
880	Bank of North America vs. Dart.	1641	Brockway vs. Losee.
1767	Knapp vs. Schmitt.	365	Heimburg vs. Ismay.
1643	Murphy vs. Ramsmann.	1611	Kobbe vs. Gerding.
1770	Bradford vs. Tilton.	1103	Holdane vs. Hines.
1222	Bruner vs. Clark.	1[illegible]	Schmitt vs. Smith.
1695	Ford vs. Mason, Adm'r.	14[illegible]	De Freitas vs. Fellows.
1697	Smith vs. Otis.	14[illegible]	Faron vs. Richardson.
1698	Fowler vs. Harlem and N. Y. Nav. Co.	14[illegible]	Robinson vs. Conselus.
1702	Prentice vs. McGeoshy.	16[illegible]	Levy vs. Cassidy.
1[illegible]	Reymert vs. Damtoon.	1717	Belger vs. Pierce.
1[illegible]	Masters vs. Wakeman.	1727	Hoagland vs. Morstrom.
1540	Hubner vs. Levy.	17[illegible]	Hedenburg vs. Carpenter.
1[illegible]	Buddensick vs. Kohoe.	1737	Von Wesseley vs. Labatt.
1[illegible]	Hotchkiss vs. Ingraham.	1741	Robinson vs. Bellows.
1[illegible]	Sheafer vs. O'Brien.	1747	Wood vs. Miles.
1[illegible]	Palestine vs. Wallace.	1[illegible]	Stephens vs. Lesser.
1[illegible]	Ham vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.	1[illegible]	McLean vs. Bedfish.
1[illegible]	Britton vs. Vash.	1[illegible]	Denning vs. Palenton.
1[illegible]	Andrews vs. Bendall.	1775	Marsh vs. Ellsworth.
1[illegible]	Hook vs. Childs.	1781	Watson vs. Phillips.
1[illegible]	Rhodes vs. Dymock.	1783	Steadham vs. Sanford.
1[illegible]	Secor vs. Holdane.	1789	Dickinson vs. Montgomery.
1[illegible]	Lazarus vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	1793	Woods vs. Donovan.
1687	Schmitt vs. Cutler.	1[illegible]	Litchfield vs. Pell.
1701	Tallman vs. Wilkes.	18[illegible]	McLoughlin vs. Fahey.
1[illegible]	Gibbons vs. Moffit.		

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1120	Kerr vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street R. R. Company.	1794	Hazard vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
		1[illegible]	Fitzgerald vs. Dennet.
2102	Stern vs. Hinz.	21[illegible]	Mayer vs. Apiel.
2104	Voelker vs. Lohel.	2[illegible]	Corbett vs. Tyler.
1952	Mooney vs. The Old Dominion S. S. Co.	2[illegible]	Schlesinger vs. Hexter.
2[illegible]	Steven vs. Farmer, &c.	1[illegible]	Poll vs. Donaldson.
2140	Chittenden et al. vs. McDonald.	2[illegible]	Dickson vs. B'y and Seventh-avenue R. R. Company.
2[illegible]	Miller vs. Bowring.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Bartel vs. Wood, Jr.	9	Palmer vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
2	Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of New-York.	10	Heinemann vs. Spencer.
3	Rogers vs. Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Co.	11	Stevens vs. Barney.
		12	Shanahan vs. Bowen.
		13	Greenleaf vs. Shepard.
4	Stevens vs. Barney.	14	Wehle vs. Jaffe.
5	Baldwin vs. Simonet.	15	O'Rourke vs. Bidwell.
6	Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.	16	Hull vs. Mitchelson.
		17	Bilderee vs. Adee.
7	Chapin vs. Fent.	18	Jervey vs. Hart.
8	Bond vs. Smith.		

Issue of Law and Fact.

165—Despard vs. Churchill.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No Circuit Calendar. Criminal business only.

CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

No Calendar until Monday, May 9.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

First Monday Calendar. Preferred causes only.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Department of Building in the City of New-York vs. Ruben.	670	Auja vs. Levy.
		691	Munsell vs. Young.
		7[illegible]	Anderson vs. Tucker.
		7[illegible]	Fisher vs. French.
6[illegible]	Troppmann vs. Kelly.	7[illegible]	Benson vs. Taylor.
6[illegible]	Benkel vs. Spiegel.	7[illegible]	Whitlock vs. Taylor.
762	Cone vs. Cone.	7[illegible]	Delamater vs. Crush, et.
6[illegible]	Atkinson vs. Great Western Insurance Company.		
		7[illegible]	Fraix vs. Essendon.
		7[illegible]	De Figaniere vs. Macready.
7[illegible]	Metzger vs. Lauterbach.		

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3[illegible]	White vs. Welden.	7[illegible]	Cole vs. Ashman.
3[illegible]	Rheuter vs. Cohn.	7[illegible]	Wright vs. Fogg.
6[illegible]	Welch vs. Bates.	6[illegible]	Knoth vs. Royer.
6[illegible]	Dunn vs. Jenkins.	6[illegible]	O'Brien vs. Miner.
6[illegible]	Funderburk vs. Frankha.	6[illegible]	Levy vs. Johnson.
		7[illegible]	Tuttle et al. vs. Hagerman.
1[illegible]	Kain vs. Kelly.		
5[illegible]	Holland vs. Steuben.	6[illegible]	Moore vs. Fera.
7[illegible]	London vs. Orange and Alex. R. R. Co.		

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	People, &c. State of N. Y. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.	20	Hovey vs. (No. 2) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
2	Solomon vs. Brown.	21	Blake vs. Andrews.
3	Phillips vs. Howes.	22	Brown vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
4	Gregory vs. Gregory.		
5	Mullin vs. Barber.	23	Brown vs. N. E. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
6	Kranshaw vs. Weiff.	24	Squier vs. Raphaelske.
7	Hicks vs. Brue.	25	Duff vs. King.
8	Belletieau, Wilson.	26	Field vs. Stewart.
9	Talmadge vs. Freeman.	27	Hawke vs. Teafford.
10	Tompkins vs. Seryke.	28	Coyle vs. Coyle.
11	Daniel vs. Buttenbeiy.	29	Cory vs. Long.
		30	Lansing vs. Altenbul.
12	Val Wyck vs. Felsom.	31	Phillips vs. Nash.
		32	Townsend vs. Ogden.
13	Linn vs. Fuller.	33	Suydam vs. Smith.
14	Heath vs. Erie Railroad Co.	34	White vs. Collar.
		35	Beakley vs. Bitter.
15	Fowler vs. G. Western Ins. Co.	36	Fellowes vs. Taylor.
		37	Davis vs. Jordan.
16	Moore vs. Hillyera.	38	Platt vs. Richmond.
17	Donnell vs. Donnell.	39	Messiter vs. Messiter.
18	Gans vs. Ridgely.	40	Kelly vs. Leese.
19	Hovey vs. (No. 1) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.	41	Carlton vs. Carlton.
		42	Doyle vs. Fettner.
		43	Rich vs. Rich.

COURT NOTICE—SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Special Order.

In Part I. the day calendar for the first Monday of May will consist of those causes which were on the day calendar for the last Thursday of the April term, and were then ready for trial, but were not then tried for want of time; and those that have been specially set down for said first Monday; and also, of all causes which prior to the first Monday of May, have been marked off the term in Part I.

The only causes that will be called for trial on the first Monday in May will be those that go over from the last Thursday of April term, in the manner above stated, and those that have been specially set down for the said first Monday.

The other causes will be called to be disposed of by putting them off the term, or setting them for trial on some subsequent day in the term by consent or order.

No cause set down for trial on a subsequent day will be allowed to be again postponed, except for a good cause to be shown by affidavit.

If, by inadvertence, any off-term cause be omitted from the day calendar for the first Monday of May, either party may move to put it on the calendar at the opening of the Court on that day.

By order of the Court.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
718	Taylor vs. Rice.	1070	Lehr vs. Warren.
814	Coughtry vs. Levine.	1071	Pope vs. Costa.
891	Bear vs. Whitney.	1072	Halpin vs. Dolan.
904	Cutley vs. Laffey.	1075	Berg vs. Kolb.
9[illegible]	Rose vs. Smith.	1[illegible]	Samuels vs. Friedman.
10[illegible]	Frank vs. Gallagher.		
10[illegible]	Jones vs. Snyder.	11[illegible]	Label vs. Arons.
10[illegible]	Stern vs. Danieth.	11[illegible]	Seward vs. Tinker.

Part II.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1051	Franklin vs. Arons.	3[illegible]	Watson vs. Sanford.
10[illegible]	Mulliken vs. Arons.	[illegible]	Leahy vs. Kingsley.
1[illegible]	Mooney vs. Judson.	10[illegible]	Hilgard vs. Levy.
[illegible]	Schuyler vs. Vionet.	10[illegible]	O'Brien vs. McNeale.
[illegible]	Underhill vs. Cleveland.	10[illegible]	Foster vs. Mossalia.
		10[illegible]	White vs. Morgan.
[illegible]	Game vs. Gans.	10[illegible]	Fulton vs. Coulter.
[illegible]	Dickson vs. Webb.	10[illegible]	Bretherton vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]	Crawford vs. Kelly.		
[illegible]	Rouse vs. McCarten.	[illegible]	Bell vs. Macdoel.
[illegible]	Davis vs. McCarten.		

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Winkler vs. City of Brooklyn.	12	Perego vs. Olmsted.
		13	Morris vs. Fourth-avenue Company.
2	Murray vs. McGrear.		
3	[illegible] vs. [illegible] et al.	14	Fitzpatrick vs. Bushwick Railroad Co.
4	[illegible] vs. Davis et al.		
5	Beggs vs. Burnham.	15	McNeil vs. Johnson, Jr.
6	Colville vs. Holmes.	16	Gerrard vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Co.
7	Whitehouse vs. Gardiner.		
8	Gregory vs. Coffin.	17	Linde vs. Bliss.
9	Reed vs. Lambert.	18	Galkin vs. Tobo et al.
10	Fowle vs. Dinn.	19	Linde vs. Mc. Mills.
11	Balen vs. Willetts.	20	Andrews vs. Sheridan.
11	McCarty vs. Bates et al.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions—Adjournment to Oct. 31.

No. 155.—*Greene et al. vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—The question in this case was whether, in a suit by the Government against the sureties on an official bond of one of its public officers, the testimony of the sureties themselves, they being parties to the record, was admissible to establish their defense. The Court below held that it was not, and excluded the evidence. That judgment was reversed by this Court, and the cause remanded, the decision being that, under the provisions of the act of 1864, in civil actions in the Courts of the United States, no witness can be excluded because he is a party to or interested in the case. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 177.—*Butler et al. vs. Maples.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.—The decision in this case is that the permit of a Treasury officer authorizing trade within the Federal military lines, during the war, was given in the exercise of judicial functions, and that it decided conclusively that the region of country to which it related was within the lines of military occupation. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Ferry-boat Gregory vs. Ann Cowan, and the Steam-boat Washington vs. Same.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—These were libels filed by Ann Cowan to recover damages for injuries received in consequence of a collision between the two boats while she was a passenger on the ferry-boat. The collision occurred in the North River off the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, and the question was which of the vessels was chargeable. The District and Circuit Courts below found that both were at fault, and the decrees were that they should contribute equally toward the payment of damages. This Court now affirmed the decrees. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion.

No. 262.—*The United States vs. Edward Padelford.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The questions in this case were whether loaning money to the Confederate States when the subscription to the loan was extorted by fear, and whether becoming surety on the official bonds of Confederate States officers, from motives of friendship, to enable such officers, being conscripts, to remain at home with their families, were acts giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The Court below held that under the circumstances they were not. This Court affirmed the judgment. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion. The decision also determines that parties who have taken the amnesty oath in such cases are entitled to recover.

No. 181.—*Charles Bishop et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. John Wetherell.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.—Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this case, with costs.

No. 171.—*The Steam-propeller Corsica, &c., Appellant, vs. Samuel Schuyler.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 266.—*The United States vs. Alonzo Child et al.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion of the Court, remanding the transcript of the record to the said Court of Claims, to be amended in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 274.—*William A. Cranshore et al., Appellants, vs. the Ship Protector et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.—Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the motion to dismiss this appeal.

No. 19.—*Benjamin F. Irvine, Plaintiff in Error, vs. John A. Irvine.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.—Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgments of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 172.—*Silas Walker, Appellant, vs. Joseph A. Beall, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and modifying the same as directed by the opinion of the Court.

No. 181.—*Charles J. Carpenter, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Henry W. Williams.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

No. 182.—*Edward C. Bates, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 186.—*The United States, Claimants, &c., Appellants, vs. Alexander M. Douglass.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 11.—*The Providence Rubber Company, Appellant, vs. Charles Goodyear, Executor, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the motion for leave to file bill of review and stay the mandate in this cause.

No. 12 (original).—*Ex parte Josiah Morris and John F. Johnston.*—Petition for mandamus.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion, awarding a writ of mandamus in this cause as prayed for.

No. 191.—*Andrew Wiggins et al., Plaintiff in Error, vs. William D. Burkham.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs.

No. 200.—*Spencer Smith, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Hezekiah J. McCool.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 208.—*John W. Wilkins, et al., Plaintiff in Error, vs. the United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 187.—*The Ætna Insurance Company, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Charles and Joseph Webb.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court with costs.

No. 193.—*Henry Lytle, Plaintiff in Error, vs. John M. Herndon.*

No. 195.—*Enoch Long et al., Plaintiff in Error, vs. Peggy P. Patton.*

No. 197.—*Isaac Underhill, Plaintiff in Error, vs. John M. Herndon.*

No. 198.—*Jonathan C. Sturtevant, Plaintiff in Error, vs. John M. Herndon.*

No. 199.—*Isaac Underhill, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Peggy P. Patton.*

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgments of the said Circuit Court in these causes, with costs. Mr. Justice MILLER dissented in case No. 198.

No. 201.—*The Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The United States ex rel. Thomas C. Durant.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 202.—*The Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County, Iowa, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The United States ex rel. Clark Durant.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the said Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 252.—*William S. Godby, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Tootle, Leach & Co.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this writ of error with costs.

No. 174.—*The Ship Starbuck, &c., Appellant, vs. The Lancelot Water and Steam-tug Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California.—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause to the said Circuit, with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 250.—*A. H. Wood, Plaintiff in Error, vs. [illegible] Birch.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, postponing the consideration of the motion until the first Friday in November next.

No. 251.—*John H. Herndon, Appellant, vs. Volney E. Howard et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, substituting Branch T. Masterson, assignee in bankruptcy, for John H. Herndon, the appellant in this cause.

No. 244.—*E. E. Downham et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City Council of Alexandria.*—In error to the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Virginia.—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the motion to dismiss this writ of error.

No. 84.—*William R. Ross vs. Phebe G. Lee.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Ordered by the Court that this cause be reargued at the next term, and be assigned for the first Tuesday, after cases already assigned for that day.

Order of the Court adopting following rules in relation to appeals from the Court of Claims:

Rule 4. In all cases in which either party is entitled to appeal to the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims shall make and file three findings of facts, and their conclusions of law therein in open Court, before or at the time they enter their judgments in the case.

Rule 5. In all such cases either party, on or before the hearing of the cause, may submit to the Court a written request to find specifically as to any matter of fact which such party may deem material to the judgment in the case, and if the Court fails or refuses to find in accordance with such prayer, then such prayer and its refusal shall be made a part of the record, certified on the appeal to this Court.

Adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

THE MAY TERM OF THE LAW COURTS.

Today being the first Monday of the month, all the civil Courts will commence their regular sessions. The April General Term of the Supreme Court has been adjourned to Friday, the 6th inst., at which time decisions will be rendered, and the Examining Committee, appointed by the Court to inquire as to the qualifications of students who have made application for admission to the Bar, will make a report. There will be no regular General Term of the Supreme Court in this district until the first Monday of June next.

The Supreme Court Special Term this month is to be held by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM. The Court will open each day punctually at 10½ A. M. The calendar is heavy, containing about twenty cases of demurrer, and one issue of law and fact. The day calendar, for Monday, the 2d inst., comprises all the cases of demurrer, and also the case of Despard vs. Churchill, which is an important suit brought to under the head of issue of law and fact. There is a large number of very important cases on the calendar of this branch of the Court.

According to the published programme of the Courts, Judge CARDOZO will, this month, preside at Chambers; Judge BARNARD will hold the Circuit Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, and Judge BRADY, Circuit Part II. The latest information is that Circuit Part I. is adjourned indefinitely; that there will be no Oyer and Terminer so long as the Richardson-McFarland trial lasts, and that by order of Judge BRADY, Circuit Part II. is adjourned to the second Monday of May, the 9th inst. The Supreme Court Chamber calendar will be called as usual at 12 o'clock today, but none except preferred causes will be taken up. The calendar of this branch is very large, and contains some very important motions.

In the Superior Court, Judge MCCUNN will, during the month, preside at Special Term and Chambers. The Trial Term, Part I., will be held by Judge JONES, and Part II. by Judge MONELL. The General Term of this Court is to be held by Chief-Justice BARBOUR and Judges SPENCER and FREEDMAN.

There will be three branches of the Common Pleas. Trial Term, Part I., held by Judge VAN BRUNT; First Judge DALY, Part II.; and Judge LOEW will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the month.

Three branches of the Marine Court will also be held: Trial Term, Part I., by First Judge ALKER, Part II. by Judge GROSS; and Judge CURTIS will sit at Special Term and Chambers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 30, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$6,000	U. S. 6-20 C., '62	113¾	3,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cfs.	94¼
[illegible]	do	113¾	100	do	94¼
10,000	do	113¾	10,000	do...bet. call	94¼
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¾	40,000	do	94¼
1,000	do	112¾	10	Erie R.	25
10,000	do...b3	112¾	100	Erie Pref.	43
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	113	50	do...b30	43
			100	Harlem R. R....b30	140¼
51,000	do	112¾	200	do	140
2,000	do...c	112¾	2700	Reading	103
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58½	300	do	102¾
1,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	58½	200	do...bet. call	102¾
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	94¾	1100	do	102½
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	23½	100	Mich. Cen....b3	123¾
2,000	do	22¾	1000	L. S. & M. So.	95¼
10,000	La. St. Lev. Bs.	75½	1000	do	95¼
10,000	do...s15	75	25	do	95¼
12,000	Ala. St. 8s, bds.	102¾	400	do...bet. call	95½
5,000	Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. R.	78½	1000	do	95¼
			100	do	95¼
25,000	La. St. Lev. Bs.	81½	55	Panama R.	167
10,000	N. Y. St. B. L. C.	98	100	Ill. Cen. R.	141½
			900	Clev. & Pitts.	107½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	50	do	107½
1,000	Erie M. M. '78	93	100	Chic. & N. W.	79½
1,000	do	95½	200	do	79¾
2,000	Erie 3d M.	93	100	do...c	79¾
2,000	Erie 4th M.	84	300	do	79¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	[illegible]	100	do...bet. call	79¾
			200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90½
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	95	100	do	90½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st	94	300	do	90½
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. Bs.	90	100	do...bet. call	90½
			200	do...b3	90½
			100	do	90¾
10,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	102	200	C. C. Cin. & I. R.	77
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st	95	200	N. J. Central	108
12,000	Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	88½	100	do	107¾
			200	Chi. & R. I.	122½
10,000	do	88¾	100	do...b3	122¾
10,000	Col. C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	68	300	do	122¾
			100	Mil. & St. P.	65¼
200	Phenix Bank	105½	600	do	65¼
24	Fourth N. Bank	107	12	do	65
30	Del. & H. Ca.	124½	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	79¾
200	West. Un. T.	33¾	100	do	79¾
300	Quick. M. Co...b3	10	300	Tol., W. & W.	59¾
100	do...bet. call	10	300	do	59½
200	Quick. Pf.	16½	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94¾
100	Mariposa Pf.	16¾			
100	do...bet. call	16¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	64
100	Pacific Mail	42	400	Ohio & Miss.	33¼
400	do...bet. call	42	50	Ohio & Miss Pf.	74
100	Boston W. P....b30	17¼	200	Del., L. & W. R.	110
100	do...b30	17½	100	do	111
100	Adams Ex.	63¾	23	New-Jersey R.	121
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	19¾	15	do	121
100	do	19½	50	do	121
100	do...bet. call	19	100	Bos., H. & E. R.	5
400	A. M. U. Ex.	38	50	H. & St. Jos. R.	112¾
400	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. b10	97¾	300	do	112
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	111¾
300	do	97¾	100	do	111
100	do	97¾	30	Dub. & S. C. R.	108¾
5	do	97	200	C., C. & Ind. C.	79
1,500	do...bet. call	97½			
100	do...b3	98			

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112¾	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	110¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¾	10,000	U. S. 10-40 R., bs.	107
26,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113¾	5,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	107¾
12,000	do...s3	113½	30,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
27,000	do	57¾	100	do	90¾
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	94	500	do...b3	90¾
1,000	Ala. St.	90	100	do	91
1,000	Tol. & W. R. 1st	95½	300	do...bet. call	91
100	Canton	[illegible]	100	N. J. Central	108¾
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	43	200	Mil. & St. P.	65¼
100	Adams Ex.	63¾	100	do	65½
100	Wells-Fargo	19	100	do...s3	65¼
100	do	19½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
200	Pac. Mail	42¼	400	do	80
300	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97¾	100	do	80
200,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	94¾	200	Del., Lac. & W. R.	110¾
			100	T. W. & W.	59¾
100	do	94½	200	do	59¾
100	Harlem R. R.	140¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	33½
200	Lake S. & M. S.	95¼	300	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	111
200	do...bet. call	95¼	100	do	111
200	do	95	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19
100	Ill. Cen.	141	100	D. & S. C. R.	108¾
100	Chic. & N. W.	80¼	61	New Jersey R.	121

MONDAY, May 2—A. M.

The week past was remarkable for its very large business on the Stock Exchange and a

further improvement in trade in Domestic Produce and General Merchandise. The number of buyers of Goods from the country is larger than usual for the close of April and beginning of May, and the Dry Goods Importers and Domestic Commission men, as a rule, are doing better than at the close of March. Domestic Cotton Goods have especially improved in demand. There is a continued heavy demand for Sugars and Coffee, and a good business doing in Metals, Hides, &c. On the Corn Exchange the prices of Grain are looking up, and the export orders for Wheat on the increase. There are known to be large supplies of old Grain in the West, and as the Spring has been favorable for sowing the new crop, it only requires moderate encouragement from the sea-board and foreign markets to bring these supplies forward. Both Lake and Canal navigation will probably be opened in the course of the present week. The receipts of Cotton the past week were strikingly large for the close of April, 30,564 bales against 21,913 bales the same week last season, and the total receipts to date are now 2,579,497 bales, of which the foreign markets have already taken 1,755,978 bales, as against 1,957,557 received and 1,215,122 bales exported to the close of April last year. The difference to our Foreign Exchanges is about $54,000,000 in Gold. The crop receipts now promise to reach full 3,000,000 bales, and the new planting for the next crop is larger in breadth of land than last year, and the prospects, with some local exceptions in regard to backward weather, fair for a heavy yield.

The Gold market, notwithstanding the disbursement of five millions May Interest in excess of the Customs receipts of the week, made an advance of 1⅛@2 ₩ cent. up to Friday night, and closed steady on Saturday at about 115 ₩ cent. There was no corresponding improvement in Foreign Bills, although these were something higher than the week before, closing with sales 60 days on London at 109½ ₩ cent. The speculation for the rise in Gold, although in some sense an organized movement outside the influence of the Foreign Exchanges, seemed to have support from outside opinion of a probable export demand of some magnitude after the Cotton crop is exhausted, but whether this calculation may or may not be qualified by the Treasury movement for May and June remains to be seen. Nor is the opinion itself quite general among Bankers and Merchants that the shipments will prove large enough to justify a further rise in the price of Gold. The disbursements of May Interest this week will again exceed the current Customs, but for the remainder of the month the latter will gain upon the Interest paid out, so as to leave the whole resulting difference no greater than at present—say five million of dollars. It was not known in Wall-street late on Saturday what amount the Secretary of the Treasury will direct to be sold this month, though his ability to sell much more than he is likely to advertise, is made plain by the present state of his large balances. The U. S. Treasurer, as custodian of the Bonds in the Sinking Fund, will draw and sell about $1,100,000 May Interest, reinvesting the proceeds in U. S. 5-20s for the same account.

Beyond the strong advance in the Public Funds, which are going up on domestic purchases, somewhat independent of the markets abroad, and of the Sinking Fund demand from Washington, there is some difference of opinion among prudent observers as to the justification, in the general condition of the country for the present sudden revival and remarkable advance in the Railway Stocks, but the weight of interest, if not of authority, is confessedly in the direction of much higher prices, and it is reasonably safe to report that many of the favorite lines looked, on Saturday, as though with continued cheap Money they are to sell five or ten per cent. above present quotations before the Summer movement actually culminates, whatever the intermediate fluctuations, from day to day, may be. And other lines, not favorites from any pronounced value as investments, are likely to follow while the fever is on.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 30, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$488,000
Increase in Specie	3,507,274
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,825,313
Increase in Deposits	6,205,975
Decrease in Circulation	110,[illegible]

	May 1, '69.	Ap'l 23, '70.	Ap'l 30, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Capital	9,945,616	11,872,[illegible]	11,872,[illegible]
Total Capital	$84,003,316	$84,810,[illegible]	$84,810,[illegible]
Loans	260,428,180	266,604,[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	9,257,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	54,[illegible]	54,[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	193,948,[illegible]	206,[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	82,965,[illegible]	[illegible]	87,271,970

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Ap'l 23, '70.	Ap'l 30, '70.	May 1, '69.
On deposit	$203,883,275	$208,879,250	$183,948,[illegible]
Circulation	33,616,928	33,506,[illegible]	33,872,050
Total	$237,200,203	$242,385,[illegible]	$217,820,[illegible]
25 ₩ ct. would be	$59,300,075	$60,596,[illegible]	$54,450,[illegible]
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	73,409,[illegible]	83,762,461	65,763,[illegible]
Excess	$14,109,[illegible]	$23,166,[illegible]	$11,312,[illegible]
Rate for money	5@6 ₩ ct.	5 ₩ ct.	7 ₩ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,150,130, against the total entries of $9,603,852 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,308,547, against $4,471,668 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $774,919, against $869,280 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,714,004. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 12,548 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,482,[illegible]	February	$22,[illegible]
August	27,227,202	March	27,[illegible]
September	22,270,[illegible]	April 2	[illegible]
October	19,029,219	April 9	[illegible]
November	19,054,197	April 16	[illegible]
December	18,158,434	April 23	7,158,[illegible]
January	23,301,519	April 30	7,[illegible]
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same time in 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			$[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$[illegible]	February	$11,[illegible]
August	18,[illegible]	March	15,[illegible]
September	17,[illegible]	April 2	[illegible]
October	18,[illegible]	April 12	[illegible]
November	17,[illegible]	April 20	[illegible]
December	18,[illegible]	April 27	[illegible]
January	12,[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same time in 1869			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]
Gold, April 30, 1870			115 ₩ cent.
Gold, May 1, 1869			134⅞ ₩ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$5,474,624	February	$2,194,[illegible]
August	3,027,040	March	1,[illegible]
September	1,769,171	April 2	[illegible]
October	2,681,076	April 9	77,[illegible]
November	1,128,[illegible]	April 16	[illegible]
December	1,[illegible]	April 23	[illegible]
January	2,[illegible]	April 30	774,919
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			$[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,264,[illegible]
August	14,219,[illegible]	August	1,[illegible]
September	12,504,[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	11,294,[illegible]	October	7,715,[illegible]
November	9,190,[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	8,[illegible]	December	2,[illegible]
January	10,[illegible]	January	17,[illegible]
February	11,[illegible]	February	1,[illegible]
March	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April	12,192,872	April	[illegible]
		May 2	7,772,407
Total	$112,[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]
Total, 1869	[illegible]	Total, 1869	74,[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		May 1, '69.
American Gold	113¾@115⅝@115	134⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113, with div., @112 ex d.	*118⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅜@113⅝@113⅞	116⅞
U. S. 5 ₩ cents., 10-40s	106⅜@108 @108	108⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	117⅞@122@122½	137⅞
Lake Shore	[illegible]	104
North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	100⅛@104⅛@102⅜	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	105⅜@108⅛	113

*Ex coupon.

There was another scene of high speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange Saturday, and a further general advance was made on nearly all the Railroads, East and West, the very highest figures of the week being made about 1 o'clock. The Public Funds opened under some depression as compared with Friday night, but soon recovered, the 5-20s of 1867 advancing to 113¾ ₩ cent. after selling down to 113⅛ ₩ cent. The magnitude of the business at the Exchange Board and in the Long Room, and on the Street in front of the Exchange Building, was perhaps greater than any preceding day, although, from the excitement prevailing, it would be difficult to estimate the difference from Thursday or Friday.

The Gold Room was less disturbed, and the sales of the day rather lower on the average of the sales than on Friday. The market ranged 115@114⅝@115¼@115@114⅞ ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also a fraction weaker, some of the favorite standard drawers accepting 109¾ on London.

Money ruled easy at 5 ₩ cent. on call, and after the Bank averages of the week were announced in the Afternoon, the confidence of the Street in continued ease through the month of May and the Summer months was much increased. The Banks gain $3,507,274 in Gold, $1,825,313 in Greenbacks, and $6,205,975 on the general line of Deposits. Their loans are $488,006 higher than on Monday last.

The Treasury Office in New-York prepaid $7,772,407 on the May Gold Interest on United States 5-20s, and took in for Customs Duties in Gold $2,714,004, making for the month of April $13,130,872 at this Office alone, as against $10,850,000 same month last year.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	*112
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅝
American Gold Coin	115⅛	115
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	56⅝	57
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	97⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	93⅞	94½
Reading Railroad	102⅝	102¾
Chicago and Rock Island	122¼	122⅝
North-western Common	79⅝	80¾
North-western Preferred	90	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42¾	42½
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	79½
St. Paul Common	65	65¾
Lake Shore	98	98⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	35¼	35⅝
New-Jersey Central	107⅞	108⅞

*Ex coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$86,577,975 25
Gold receipts	446,075 26
Gold payments	692,[illegible]
Gold balance	86,[illegible]
Currency receipts	476,[illegible]
Currency payments	440,791 [illegible]
Currency balance	1,[illegible]
General balance	86,381,340 67
Customs	394,[illegible]
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	586,400 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. coup. 1881	116⅞	5-20 reg., 1867	113⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	110	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	*112	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	*111	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 coup., 1865	*111½	10-40 coupon	108
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113	6s currency	112

*Ex Coupon.

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	56	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1886	104⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	57	Illinois Canal [illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	60½	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94½	Illinois War Loan	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Indiana [illegible]	[illegible]
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	Michigan [illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Michigan [illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina [illegible]	[illegible]	Michigan [illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	Michigan [illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	[illegible]	N. Y. [illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. Bty Ln.	110
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	[illegible]	N. Y. Coup. Bty Ln.	110
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	70.105
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	72.103
California 7s, large b.	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	73.103
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74.105
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	75.105
Alabama 8s	74¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77.105
Alabama 5s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	73.103
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	73¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	74.103
Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1875	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	75.103
Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1881	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	76.103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gt. West. 2d, '93	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	93	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrs	93	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Galena & Chic. 2d	94½
Erie 1st Mort. Ext.	103	Chic. & R. I. 1st	102½
Erie 7s, 2d ind.	[illegible]	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	98¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Erie 7s, 4th ind.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	94½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. 2d	103
Harlem 1st	104	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	99¾
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st	102½
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d	93	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d	94½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Cent. Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	87
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	88¾	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	[illegible]	Penn. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	85¼
Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'e	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105¼
Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92¾
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	80¾
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	86½	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	82¾
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	[illegible]	Col. C. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88	101	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	83¾
Gt. West. 1st, '93	88	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79¾

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	140	Importers' & Trad's	131
Manhattan	145	Park	155¾
Merchants'	125	Central National	110
America	142	Fourth National	107
Phenix	105½	Ninth National	110
Tradesmen's	154	Tenth National	107½
Greenwich	250	Oriental	130
Mechanics' & Trad's	125	Gold Exchange	55
National	110	Bankers' & Br'r Ass.	110
Merchants' Ex.	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	131¾
Seventh Ward	111	Cum. Coal Preferred	31
State of New-York	105	American Coal	67
Commerce	127	Spring Mount. Coal	40
Ocean	80	Canton Co., Baltimo're	70¾
Mercantile	[illegible]	Western Union Tel.	35¾
American Exchange	111	Quicksilver Mining	9¾
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Preferred	16¼
Bank of the Republic	110	Mariposa Mining	6
Hanover	100	Mariposa Preferred	15
Irving	116	Mariposa Trus. Cert's	15
Metropolitan	135	Boston Water Power	15¾
Citizens'	120	Adams Express	62¼
East River	107	Wells-Fargo Express	19
Shoe and Leather	132	American Express	39¾
Corn Exchange	125	United States Ex.	43¾
St. Nicholas	114	Merchants' Un. Ex.	9¾
Marine	135	Pacific Mail	42
Commonwealth	100		

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	102½
City 6s, New	102⅜	102½
Camden and Amboy	120½	122
Pennsylvania Central	57⅝	57¾
Reading	102⅜	102½
Lehigh Valley	55¼	55½
Catawissa Preferred	37⅝	38
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅜	29
Northern Central	45	45½
Lehigh Navigation	34	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

Among the 1st of May changes in the Stock and Money lines we notice the withdrawal, by limitation, of the special capital of Mr. CHARLES H. MARVIN, in the firm of his sons, Messrs. MARVIN BROTHERS, Exchange-place. Also, a new firm of stock-brokers, No. 30 Broad-street, of Messrs. BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT, all late with Messrs. DAVID GROESBECK & CO. Also, a change in the house of Messrs. DUFF, TIMMERMANN & CO., No. 15 Wall-street, Mr. TIMMERMANN withdrawing, and leaving the business to Messrs. DUFF & TIENKEN. Also, the resumption of business by Mr. ROBERT YELVERTON, (formerly BELL & YELVERTON,) who is restored to his seat at the Stock Exchange Board. Also, a new firm comprised of Mr. O. D. ASHLEY (who withdraws from ASHLEY, WETHERBEE & WATSON) and Mr. HENRY ASHLEY, under the style of O. D. ASHLEY & CO., No. 27 New-street. Also, the retirement of Mr. ROBERT O'BRIEN from the house of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, No. 27 Wall-street.

Mr. JOSEPH U. ORVIS, the founder of the Ninth National Bank, and late of the National Insurance Company of the United States, has established, under the Free Banking law of New-York, "The Security Bank of the City of New-York," with a Capital of $1,000,000, of which 25 ₩ cent. has been called up, and with a wealthy Board of Directors, the Bank will commence business this morning, Broadway and Pearl-street, in a new banking-house erected on the grounds of the old New-York Hospital. Mr. B. H. DEWEY, late of Vermont, is made Cashier. See Advertisement.

The failure of a Cotton house in New-Orleans, and also of a house in the same trade at Savannah, was mentioned on Saturday, both with liabilities to some of the Bankers here in the Foreign Exchanges.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO. will pay the May Interest on the Bonds of the City of Brunswick, Georgia, and also the May Interest on the Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, free of tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SAFE, ELIGIBLE, FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS we recommend the BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. The railroad line, of which the greater part is in successful and profitable operation, traversing the largest coal and iron fields in the country, and is also a direct, cheap and constant through route between the Mississippi Valley and the seaboard. It is backed by responsible and experienced management, and the bonds based thereon are abundantly secured by mortgage on the whole valuable property. Principal and interest in coin. PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Coupon or registered. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1. Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000.

An important advantage can now be realized by exchanging Government securities, at current rates, for these bonds, obtaining thereby a reliable investment having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. gold interest, and a difference of over twenty per cent. for reinvestment.

For further particulars apply to

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA

At 95, free from tax.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE, INVESTMENT. They are issued at the rate of only $16,000 per mile, or only at about one-half the rate of some other roads.

The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions will also be received at BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Banking-house of HOWES & MACY, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 32 Pine-st., where pamphlets and full information may be had.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

Upon which, together with road and all its property, these bonds are a First Mortgage.

70 MILES OF ROAD FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

This road, with its connection, forms an AIR LINE FROM ST. PAUL TO MILWAUKEE, and is a SAVING OF NEARLY 100 MILES on the great North-western route to Chicago.

ELEVEN COUNTIES along the line of this road DONATE $20,000 EACH, with right of way for construction.

This Company is EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, by special act of Legislature.

These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.

The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.

The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.

A large number of these Bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a LIMITED NUMBER IN THIS MARKET AT 90 FLAT, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and capitalists, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents,
No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ BRUNSWICK, GA.

The Coupons due May 1 and June 1, on the Bonds of the City of Brunswick, Ga., will be paid on and after these dates at the Banking-house of

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. BARKULOO,
Treasurer City of Brunswick.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

JOHN H. DAVEY, Treasurer.

☞ HILL'S PATENT CANCELING MACHINE. Adopted by Government. Price, $10. Discount at office. No canvassers.

J. M. TOWER, No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	139	Hides, bdls.	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pk.	1	Leather, sides	17,[illegible]
Cotton, bales	1,[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pks.	[illegible]
Dried Fruits, pks.	[illegible]	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Stearine, pks.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pks.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	11,547	Tallow, pks.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pinestreet, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—17 bales Raw Silk, 7,[illegible] boxes Cheese, 128 boxes Bacon, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] tcs. Beef, 4 bales Furs, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Pork, [illegible] bbls. Oysters, [illegible] bbls. Nuts, [illegible] boxes Gums, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] tons Extract of Logwood, [illegible] boxes Sewing-machines, [illegible] pks. Stearine.

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] boxes Bacon, [illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] bbls. Tongues, [illegible] cases Rubber, [illegible] bdls. Green-salted Hides, [illegible] bbls. Meats, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] cks. Bees-wax, [illegible] cases Clocks.

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 1,[illegible] boxes Cheese, [illegible] bales Hops, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bbls. Tallow, [illegible] bbls. Pork, [illegible] lbs. Cotton-seed Cake.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—[illegible] boxes Extract Dye-wood, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] cases Sewing-machines, [illegible] pks. Sperm Oil, [illegible] cases Bacon, [illegible] tons Fustic, [illegible] bbls. Pork, [illegible] lbs. Mixed Tobacco, [illegible] bbls. Sheepskins.

By the ship *John O'Gaunt*, for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Resin.

By the ship [illegible], for Bristol—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Horatio*, for Angier—[illegible] boxes Candles, [illegible] cases Lamps, [illegible] lbs. Butter, [illegible] feet Lumber, [illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] bbls. Tar, [illegible] bales Oakum, [illegible] lbs. Tobacco, [illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—[illegible] bags [illegible], [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Tobacco, [illegible] cases Tobacco, [illegible] Sewing-machines, [illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] tons Oil [illegible], [illegible] cases Rubber, [illegible] pks. Bark, [illegible] kegs Copper, [illegible] Pumps, 4 cases Oil Sassafras, 11 bales Skins. Specie, $117,[illegible].

By the bark *Flor del Mar*, for Cette—[illegible] Staves.

By the brig [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in demand at from [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, [illegible] bbls. Pots; no Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but quoted firm. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo at [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; St. Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light request and quoted a shade easier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,[illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to shippers, 1,[illegible] bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales to speculators. Also, 1,700 bales for forward delivery, including [illegible] bales, basis Low Middling, April, [illegible]; [illegible] bales, do., May, [illegible]; 700 bales, do., June, [illegible]; [illegible] bales, do., July, [illegible]; 100 bales, do., Sept., [illegible]; [illegible] bales, do., Oct., [illegible] ₩ lb. Of the week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, remark: "Our market for the week has been quiet, with a slight decline in prices. The market has been sustained by the advance in gold, and closed quiet but steady at the quotations. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering with a general indifference on the part of both buyers and sellers to operate. The total sales for the week have been [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to exporters, [illegible] bales to spinners, 1,[illegible] bales to speculators, and [illegible] bales in transit. The market for future delivery is quiet. The sales, on basis Low Middling, have been—for April, 1,500 bales at [illegible]; for May, 1,500 bales at [illegible]; for June, 4,300 bales at [illegible]; for July, 1,500 bales at [illegible]; for August, 100 bales at [illegible]; for October, 100 bales at [illegible]; and [illegible] bales for June at [illegible], gold; also [illegible] bales buyers' option from May 1 to June 30 at [illegible]. The receipts at the ports continue large, and the showing that the crop will be [illegible] bales in excess of the estimates of the Agricultural Bureau. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; to Havre, [illegible] bales; to Bremen, [illegible] bales; total, 7,[illegible] bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	19	19¼	19¼
Good Ordinary	21	21¼	21½	21½
Low Middling	22¼	22½	22¾	22¾
Middling	23¼	23½	23¾	23¾
Good Middling	24¼	24½	24¾	24¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,[illegible]
Receipts last week	10,[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	10,[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	7,[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has shown less firmness for State and Western Flour, on rather free offerings and a quite moderate export and trade demand for most kinds. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bbls., part to arrive, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to good Extra State at $4 [illegible]; good to choice Extra State at $5 [illegible]; and poor to good shipping grades round-hoop Ohio at $5 [illegible] ₩ bbl. We quote:

[illegible: flour price table]

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at firm rates. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls. [illegible] Rye Flour continues in good request. [illegible] Corn-meal has been in demand. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely at lower prices, and has been in less demand, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including [illegible] Red and Amber Western at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Spring, part to arrive, [illegible]; No. 2 Spring at [illegible]; Rejected Spring at [illegible]; Amber State, [illegible]. Corn has been in fair request at firmer prices for Old, but heavy for New. [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley [illegible] [The remainder of the grain report, and the reports on HAY, HIDES, HOPS, LEATHER, MOLASSES, OILS, PETROLEUM and PROVISIONS in this column, are illegible in the scan except for fragments.]

[illegible] Provisions continued: [illegible] ₩ bbl. Cut-meats have been in fair request [illegible]; Bacon [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Beef [illegible]. Beef Hams continue in fair request and quoted firm [illegible]. Butter has been in fair demand and firm, including State, inferior to prime, [illegible]. Cheese has been in request at [illegible]. The day's receipts were 1,[illegible] boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted about steady, on a moderate trade; sales [illegible] hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at [illegible], chiefly low grades, for refining purposes at [illegible]; also [illegible] boxes Havana at [illegible]. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at [illegible]; fair to good grocery grades at [illegible]; good to choice Grocery grades at [illegible]; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from [illegible]. No. 12 Box. Sugar, [illegible]. Refined Sugars continue in request, ranging from [illegible], as the extremes, ₩ lb.

SKINS—A fair inquiry has been noted for Goat, and sales have been made of 300 bales Mexican and 11 bales Payta on private terms; receipts, [illegible] bales from Tampico, [illegible] bales from Vera Cruz and [illegible] bales from Buenos Ayres. We quote: [illegible]. Deer have been purchased to the extent of [illegible] lbs. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Has been quiet but steady since our last.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in April.

	Ky.	N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock April 1, 1870, hhds.	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	19	20	9,[illegible]
Received since, hhds.	1,751	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,752
Total hhds.	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	19	20	11,[illegible]
Delivered since, hhds.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Stock May 1, 1870, hhds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	20	[illegible]

Brooklyn Inspection.

Stock April 1, 1870, hhds.	3,250
Received since, including [illegible] hhds. Va.	2,[illegible]
Total hhds.	5,[illegible]
Delivered since, hhds.	1,377
Stock on hand May 1, 1870, hhds.	4,[illegible]
Total stock, hhds.	[illegible]
Same time 1869, hhds.	17,[illegible]
Same time 1868, hhds.	[illegible]

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana.	Yara.
Stock on hand April 1, 1870, bales	18,[illegible]	[illegible]
Received since, bales	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total bales	20,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales and reshipments to April 28, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand May 1, 1870, bales	17,[illegible]	[illegible]

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco movements at this port in April.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible]; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible], and [illegible] lbs. Grease at [illegible] ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better request and quoted firmer; sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 [illegible] for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs.; also, 100 bbls., deliverable early in May at $1 [illegible], and [illegible] bbls. do., buyer May, at $1 [illegible] ₩ gallon. Receipts, [illegible] bbls.

WOOL—Of the movements in this line in April, Messrs. WALRAVEN & KUNHARDT BROS. remark: "The market, during the past month has been dull and depressed, with a decline in prices on most descriptions of Wool. Holders seem to have given up the expectation of advanced rates, and are desirous of realizing at current quotations. Fleece and Pulled Wools have been sold in comparatively small lots, and we note a falling off from previous rates of about five per cent. Pulled Wools, sometimes, and stocks of the finer grades especially are large. California Wools continue to meet with a fair demand at slightly lower prices. Stocks are small, but buyers are disposed to buy sparingly on account of the speedy arrival of the new clip. There is no supply of the finer grades of Texas wools, but the coarse qualities again accumulate with a decline of five per cent. in prices. Cape wools have been in steady demand both for home consumption and export, and stocks are small. Transactions in these wools have been large for consumption and speculative account, owing to the proposed increase of duty to the same rate as that imposed upon the Fleece Wool. Carpet Wools have met with moderate sale at previous rates. The tone of the European market continues good. [illegible] bales Cape and Australian Wool were offered, [illegible] and a stronger feeling prevailing in general. The [illegible] imports at New-York for the month were [illegible] lbs.; from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1870, [illegible] lbs.; for month ending April 23, 1870, [illegible] bales. [illegible]"

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK. APRIL 29.

	Cents ₩ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	41@44
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ Fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	50@55
Extra and X Fleece	47@50
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	45@48
Common and ¼	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@44
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ Fleece	[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed Fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed Fleece, burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	25@28
Common Fleece	17@19
Common Fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	25@30
Unwashed White Fleece	22@24
Black Fleece	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A F	27@30
Spring Clip, A 1	25@28
Spring Clip, A 2	24@27
Spring Clip, B	[illegible]
Spring Clip, C	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A F	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	18@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	15@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, C	[illegible]
Burry lots 3a.5c. ₩ lb less.	
Pulled, extra	30@37
Pulled, super	30@35
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@47
Super	40@46
No. 1	30@32
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	38@40
Western lined, Pulled	34@37
Southern Lined, pulled	34@37
Tub-washed	35@50

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet but quoted steady. For Liverpool there were taken 350 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour on private terms; 350 bales Hops at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef at [illegible] ₩ tierce; [illegible] hhds. Tallow at [illegible]; and, by sail, [illegible] boxes Bacon at [illegible] ₩ ton. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. [illegible] ₩ bbl.; and, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Wheat at [illegible] ₩ bushel. For Bristol, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 1s. [illegible] ₩ bbl. For Bremen, equal to 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d. ₩ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian vessel with equal to 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Brazil, a British brig, of 180 tons capacity, on private terms.

MACHINERY.

TO BOOK-BINDERS AND PRINTERS.—For sale, second-hand machinery: 1 Austin cutting-machine, 36-inch; 2 Austin cutting-machines, [illegible]; 2 Hickok [illegible] machines, [illegible]-inch; 2 Milligan cutting-machines, 1 Hoe cutting-machine, 1 Ruggles cutting-machine, 1 pair Worcester shears, 1 pair Austin, 1 by 3 stamping-press, 1 by 4 stamping-press, 2 Austin embossers, 1 grinding-machine, 2 standing presses, 1 by 1 standing press, Hickok. These machines are in good order and can be had cheap by applying to C. H. SANBORN & CO., manufacturers and dealers in book-binders' machinery, 72 Duane-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WHIP, ON THE MORNING OF April 28, near the Central Park, main entrance; the owner can have it by proving property and paying for advertisement. Call at No. 12 East 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 252 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 30c. per roll, usually sold at $1; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.

J. W. COATES,
Nos. 377 and 379 Hudson-st.,
opposite Dominick-st.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 3 Wall-st., at 4 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organizing and for such other business as may come before them.

D. J. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, R. J. TODD, E. McMURDY, THEO. P. HAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WARE-ROOMS,

5th-av., cor. 14th-st.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.

We are now completing our Stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,

Baroucbes,
Cabriolets,
Clarences,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Landaus,
Coupes,

and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

of which we are sole manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

WOOD BROTHERS

Have removed their stock of FINE CARRIAGES to the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and offer their entire stock at COST, consisting of

Landaus,
Clarences,
Coupes,
Open Barouches,
Phaetons,
Wagons,
&c., &c.

All of their well known manufacture.

Prices uniform to all, and fifty per cent. less than can be purchased elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU, ONE OF THE most elegant in the City; in perfect order and but little used. To be seen at private stable, No. 111 West 13th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES E. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.
ap18-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 4 Williams-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES C. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

ANN F. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

MEDICAL.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures by no charge. Office 32 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 25 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 25 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County.—MARGARET L. CONSTABLE, plaintiff, against JACOB S. MARING, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Morrisania, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 2, 1870.

CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons in this action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 31st day of March, 1870.

CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ms21-law6wM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of MARVIN BROS. & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, will expire by its own limitation on this, the 30th day of April, 1870. Either general partner will sign in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN,
General Partners.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
Special Partner.

After the 30th day of April, 1870, the business will be carried on by the undersigned, as general partners, under the firm name and style of MARVIN BROS. & CO., at No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ASHLEY, WETHERBEE & WATSON is this day dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by WM. WETHERBEE and G. H. WATSON, who will continue the Stock Brokerage business under the firm of WETHERBEE & WATSON, at No. 22 Exchange-place.

O. D. ASHLEY,
WM. WETHERBEE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. G. H. WATSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of O. D. ASHLEY & CO., for the transaction of the Stock Brokerage business, and have taken the office No. 27 New-st.

O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. HENRY ASHLEY.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

The copartnership heretofore existing, between the subscribers under the firm of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, ROBERT O'BRIEN withdrawing from active business.

ROBERT O'BRIEN,
JOSEPH O'BRIEN.

The undersigned will continue to purchase and sell on commission Railway Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN,
No. 27 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE FIRM OF GWYNNE & DAY IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HENRY DAY retiring.

JOHN A. GWYNNE,
HENRY DAY.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

The firm of JOHNSON & DAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, and will continue at our new office, No. 18 Wall-st., the Banking and Stock Commission Business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Gwynne & Day, and Messrs. Johnson & Day.

JOHN A. GWYNNE,
S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY.

Mr. HENRY DAY will continue his office with us.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of MOTT & SHERMAN expires this day by limitation; either partner will sign in liquidation.

April 30, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general stock business at No. 14 Broad-st. under the name of J. B. MOTT & CO.

J. B. MOTT, } Members of
W. P. MOTT, Jr. } New-York Stock Exchange.
April 30, 1870.

GARDINER SHERMAN, Jr. will continue business at No. 14 Broad-st.
April 30, 1870.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED partnership.—The limited partnership formed on the 17th day of March, 1866, by and between WILLIAM E. WOOD as general partner, and MOSES WOOD, LYMAN NICHOLS and ALVAH CROCKER as special partners, was, by mutual consent of the surviving partners and the executors, &c., of MOSES WOOD, deceased—in his lifetime one of the special partners—dissolved by the death of the said MOSES WOOD, on the 9th day of May, in the year 1869.

WILLIAM E. WOOD, General Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Special Partner.
ALVAH CROCKER, Special Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, } Executor of Moses Wood, Special Partner, dec'd.
[United States Internal Revenue stamp, five cents, canceled.]
ap11-law6wM

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the general partners will sign in liquidation.

S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES,
Special partner.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT & NOYES, and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.

S. J. HARRIOT,
J. M. NOYES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. N. EWELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

J. N. EWELL,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. JAS. E. REYNOLDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of EWELL, WOOD & CO., as Bankers and Brokers, at Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st.

J. N. EWELL,
GEO. C. WOOD,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. JAS. E. REYNOLDS.

No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of DUFF, TIMMERMANN & CO., expires this day by limitation.

WILLIAM H. DUFF,
C. L. TIMMERMANN,
JOHN H. TIENKEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DUFF & TIENKEN, and will continue the business of the late firm.

WILLIAM H. DUFF,
JOHN H. TIENKEN.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO.,
No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

JAMES H. BOYD, DE WITT C. FALLS and JOHN W. VINCENT have this day retired from our firm.

DAVID GROESBECK & CO.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT.

JAMES H. BOYD,
DE WITT C. FALLS,
JOHN W. VINCENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership in this City under the firm of WRIGHT, BROWN & CO., for the transaction of a GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will be represented in this country by their Rio de Janeiro house of Wright & Co., composed of the same partners.

Mr. John S. Wright holds the power of attorney of both firms.

G. GRANVILLE WRIGHT,
WALDRON P. BROWN,
ANSON W. HARD,
OSWALD T. HEMELEY.

NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1870.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of A. & L. NEILSON, for the transaction of a commission brokerage business, in cotton, breadstuffs, &c., at the office No. 44 Wall-st., heretofore occupied by Mr. William H. Neilson, who for the present retires from active business.

ALFRED NEILSON,
LOUIS NEILSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOWERS, BECKMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
JOHN HENRY BRADFORD,
R. BECKMAN GRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

MR. CORNELIUS B. GOLD IS ADmitted as a partner in our firm from this date. The stock commission business heretofore carried on at No. 11 Wall-st., will be continued at No. 27 Pine-st., under the name of GEO. & SAM'L BROWN & CO.

GEO. & SAM'L BROWN.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE FIRM OF DIBBLE & CAMBLOS is this day dissolved. Either party will sign the firm name.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE,
APRIL 30, 1870. HENRY S. CAMBLOS.

HENRY S. CAMBLOS will continue the brokerage business at Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A copartnership under the firm name of MINIS & CAREY, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 13 Broad-st.

P. H. MINIS,
MAY 2. W. T. CAREY.

THE FIRM OF DE ROUGE & DYETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

L. DE ROUGE,
MAY 2, 1870. A. H. DYETT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF WHITTEMORE & MOTT expires this day by limitation. E. F. WHITTEMORE will continue the stock brokerage business at No. 9 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

MR. FRANCIS HENDRICKS AND MR. HARMON W. HENDRICKS have been admitted members of our firm.

HENDRICKS BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

MR. A. WOODBRIDGE RETIRES this day from our firm.

CHAPMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., April 30, 1870.

MR. JOHN G. STORRS BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.

WARNER & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $15, $21, $30, up to $150.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 63 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, monuments and tiling, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

C. KLABER & CO., MARBLEWORKS, Nos. 126 West 34th-st., marble and marbleized mantels, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Marlowe, Ringgold, and Miss Henriques and Miss Louisa Moore.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Le Clercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DOG OF THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE, and THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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Two copies, one year ... 5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2
Five copies, one year ... 9
Ten copies, one year ... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra ... 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The reported conspiracy to kill the Emperor and blow up the Police head-quarters in Paris is pronounced a fabrication in the Paris dispatch of this morning. The amnesty which was to have been proclaimed on the 12th inst. will not be issued. The Italian banker CERNUSCHI, having received notice to quit Paris within a certain time, left yesterday without availing himself of the period granted him. But one political meeting was broken up in Paris on Saturday night. Arrests of the leaders of the Workmen's International Society in France are made in Paris and other cities, and two journals of Toulouse have been prosecuted for offences against the Press laws. The Pope has advised the French clergy to use their influence and votes on the plebiscite on the side of the Government....The husband of Princess MATHILDE DE MONTFORT, Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF DE SAN DONATO, died yesterday, aged sixty years....The Sultan of Turkey on Friday made an address to the Divan, in which he reviewed the state of the Empire for the past year. He promised additional reforms in the civil, educational and trade policies of the Government, and said that the army and navy should soon be reorganized, and improvements made in the roads and lines of communication throughout the dominions....The palace of the Pasha of Egypt at Ramleh, near Alexandria, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday....The approach of the discussion of the proposed dogma of infallibility was announced in the Ecumenical Council yesterday. A Paris dispatch says the French and Papal Governments have agreed to consider the last DARU note as null and void....A London telegram says the reported intention of SERRANO to resign is positively confirmed....A Madrid telegram denies the reported rising of volunteers in Cuba, based, it is said, upon official dispatches from Havana....The Belgian Chambers have voted a reduction of duty on salt fish, and propose a reduction in postal rates also....A banquet was given in London on Saturday night on the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Academy of Art, at which the Prince of WALES, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. MOTLEY and others responded to toasts....The London *Saturday Review* is of the opinion that our credit will be wholly restored only when, regardless of Supreme Court decisions, specie payment has become an established fact....The morning edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been discontinued....There will be no transactions on the London Stock Exchange today owing to the semi-annual settlement of the Bank of England.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, Saturday, was not in session. In the House comparatively little business was transacted, the only debate of any moment arising on a resolution of Mr. JUDD, to postpone all special orders in Committee of the Whole until after consideration of the general calendar. His object, he stated, was to reach a bill introduced by himself, which reduced the tariff and internal taxes. After a long discussion the resolution was rejected. A large number of private bills, principally reported from the Military Committee, were disposed of. Among the public bills passed were the following: For the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers; fixing the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railways, and authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, in this State, to change its location to Port Jervis. A joint resolution was also passed, giving Texas officials thirty days from April 30 to file the oath of office. A recess was voted from Thursday next to the Monday following. At 4 P. M. the House adjourned until to-day.

GENERAL.

A serious riot occurred at Elkton, Md., on Friday, between a circus company exhibiting in the town and some of the citizens. A son of Mr. FERGUSON was severely beaten while the fight was in progress, and one of the troupe, who it would seem, from the report, were the aggressors, named RANDOLPH, was cut with a razor by a negro, and received a probable fatal wound. Liquor was the inciting cause of the disturbance.

The lumber mill of JOHN BENEDICT, at Saratoga, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad freight depot, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss estimated at $70,000.

HON. WILLIAM CLAPP, who, under President LINCOLN, was Comptroller of Vermont, and well known in the politics of that State, died at St. Albans on Saturday, aged fifty-nine years.

A circular was privately distributed at Salt Lake on Friday, calling the Mormons to meet at the ward school-houses for drill. An Ogden dispatch says drilling and arming is in progress throughout the Territory.

WM. M. CORNWAY, now under arrest in Boston for placing obstructions on the track of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, still adheres to his first story that he discovered and removed the sleepers from the track. He will probably be examined at Dedham.

The prize-fighter GEORGE SEDDONS, who is matched to fight in Missouri on the 10th inst. with JOHN LAFFERTY, was arrested on Saturday at St. Louis, under a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts, as a fugitive from justice in that State.

THOMAS HOFFMAN was convicted in Baltimore on Friday, of robbing Harnden's Express, in that city, last year. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Two accomplices had been previously convicted.

The debt statement will be published today, and will exhibit a decrease for the past month of at least six millions, and possibly over eight millions.

A woman named ELLEN BUNTING killed an idiot named WM. ONLEY in Accomac County, Virginia, on the 26th inst. She had been drinking with him in a groggery, and becoming offended, seized an ax, and inflicted wounds from which her victim soon died. She is under arrest.

The Assistant Treasurer at New-York is instructed to sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Wednesday in May, the first and third for the sinking fund and the second and fourth for the special, $4,000,000 in all; and to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds each on the 12th and 26th for the sinking fund and $2,000,000 each on the 5th and 19th for the special fund, or $6,000,000 in all.

The man found wounded in a field at Belmont, Mass., on Monday last, and who afterward died in the City Hospital, turns out to have been ZERAH COLBURN, an English engineer, and at one time proprietor and editor of the London *Engineer*. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

The United States Supreme Court adjourned on Saturday until the last Monday in October.

The United States Consul at Falmouth, England, reports the abandonment at sea of the schooner *Grace Clifton*, of St. George, Me., and the arrival of the crew in Liverpool.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on Saturday adopted resolutions of sympathy in reference to the Richmond calamity, and in them paid a high tribute to the worth of P. H. AYLETT, who was killed.

The argument in the case of DAVIS vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was concluded at Cheyenne on Friday. Great frauds are claimed in the management of the construction of the road, and the appointment of a receiver is asked for. The Road admit irregularities, but deny the jurisdiction of the Territorial Court and offer a bond of indemnity. The Chief-Justice rendered a partial decision Saturday, holding that the Court had jurisdiction, and that the road was responsible to DAVIS, but that the mismanagement had been such as to make it doubtful if it could pay any judgment. In the appointment of a receiver the Court delayed until the afternoon in order to give the Road an opportunity to give sufficient security in lieu thereof. A stipulation was finally agreed upon in which the plaintiff delays entering judgment for twenty days.

The English bark *Morning Light*, Capt. JOSEPH A. LARENDER, from Buenos Ayres, was discovered yesterday morning lying in the East River with her flag flying union down. Officers DOUGHERTY, DOYLE and SELLOCK, of the Harbor Police, going on board in response to the signal, were informed that on April 22, while the vessel was at sea, one of the seamen named E. BEVINS, while at work on the foretopmast, was stabbed by THOMAS H. JOHNSTON. The wounded man lived only a few hours and was buried at sea. The assailant, having been secured, was given into the custody of the Harbor Police officers, and, being taken ashore by them, was locked up in the New-street Police Station, where he is held for the action of the proper authorities.

The Republican Judicial Ticket.

The heartiness and unanimity with which the Republican Press throughout the State indorses the ticket nominated by the party for the Court of Appeals may, it is hoped, be taken as an indication that an earnest and determined effort will be made to elect it. It is indeed a strong ticket—strong not merely in a party sense, but in the eminent fitness of the candidates composing it for the high offices to which they are nominated. The name of HENRY R. SELDEN, who heads the list as candidate for Chief-Justice, is in itself a tower of strength, and ought to secure the triumph of the whole ticket. As a jurist he is unsurpassed, even if he has an equal, among the lawyers of this State, and his long experience as a Judge in the highest as well as in the lower Courts, pre-eminently fits him to preside over the new Court of Appeals. It is a noteworthy coincidence that the two opposing candidates for Chief-Justice were formerly law partners, and, if they were now running for a political instead of a judicial office, it would not be deemed any disparagement of the Democratic candidate to say that the great lawyer of that partnership was not generally known as SANFORD E. CHURCH.

Despite the remarkable proposition laid down to the contrary by a leading member of the Democratic Convention, the functions of a Judge of the Court of Appeals are generally regarded as judicial and not political, and the qualifications needed for the position are legal learning, impartiality and sound judgment,—not partisan bias or political strategy. It would have been better for the people of this State, and better for the reputation of our Courts abroad, if, when we first began the experiment of an elective Judiciary, the Democratic Party had accepted the offer of their opponents, the Whigs of that day, and united in joint convention for the nomination of Judges irrespective of party politics. But the offer was refused then; and now, when experience has shown the necessity of a modification of the elective principle, so far at least as to double or treble the terms of office of the Judges, it is hardly opportune to advance the superior claims of politics in a Convention met to nominate Judges of the highest Court in the State. The Republican Convention, to its credit be it said, contained no man out of its four hundred members who would stoop to suggest the degradation of the judicial character in the interest of partisanship. Though compelled by a custom forced upon them by their opponents to select candidates from their own party, the selections were made, as in the case of Mr. SELDEN, not because of any reputation borne by the candidates as politicians, or in regard for past services to the party, but solely on account of legal attainments and character as lawyers and jurists. Tried by this standard, the entire ticket is a credit to the party that put it in nomination, and ought to commend itself to candid men of all parties.

Judge MASON has already served in the Court of Appeals, where, as in the Supreme Court, he so acquitted himself as to win the respect and confidence of his associates and of the Bar. Mr. ANDREWS, the youngest of the nominees for Associate Justices, though never upon the Bench, ranks among the first of the young lawyers of the State, and is esteemed by the people of Onondaga County, where he resides, the most promising member of the legal profession in Central New-York. CHAS. J. FOLGER has a reputation throughout the State as a lawyer and legislator. He has served eight years in the State Senate, where his power as a debater shone conspicuous, and often made itself felt in promoting the enactment of good laws and defeating bad ones. He has held the office of County Judge, and has long been a leading man in his profession. ROBERT S. HALE, the last Republican nominee for Associate Justice, stands at the head of the Bar of Northern New-York, and in point of mental caliber, legal attainments, and general knowledge is second to no man on the ticket. He has been County Judge of Essex County, member of Congress for 1866-7, and is now employed by the United States Government to aid the Solicitor of the Treasury in opposing claims against the Government. The late EDWIN M. STANTON entertained the highest esteem for him as a lawyer and a man, and he was strongly urged by those who knew him best for the appointment of Circuit Judge of the United States Supreme Court, now filled by Judge WOODRUFF.

With such a ticket presented for its approval, the Republican Party owes to itself the most vigorous efforts to achieve success; and fair-minded reflecting men of all parties, who believe that our new Court of Appeals ought not to be made a political tribunal,—still less an ally of rebellion and a tool with which demagogues may strive to bring about a conflict between the State and General Government,—will do themselves and the State a service by rallying to its support.

Shall the Tariff-Reform Party be In or Out of the Republican Party?

The *Nation* informs the public that at the recent private meeting of "revenue reformers" in Washington, views were interchanged on the subject of tariff reform, the currency, and civil service reform; and it was resolved "to push these reforms in the Republican Party if possible, but out of it if necessary."

Such informal gatherings as these often prelude important political movements. The great change which is passing over the public mind on the subject of the tariff is especially led by the liberal Press of the Republican Party. These men who met in Washington can undoubtedly influence to a vast degree the course and direction of the new reforms, now so urgently demanded. The leadership of ideas is never taken in this country by professional politicians; the thinkers and writers must inaugurate a movement, and subsequently, when the popular feeling is aroused, the politicians will follow or manage it. The editors and journalists of the country are its especial reforming power in the matter of political abuses. Fortunately in the great reforms proposed, and which the meeting at Washington considered, the diminution of taxes by a revenue tariff and the civil service reform, the entire influential Press of the West, and the most independent and thoughtful organs of the East, are in harmony. The intellect of the nation is with this movement, and there is hardly a writer or thinker of note who is not understood to be on the side of low tariffs and an improved civil service. The young men who are hereafter to lead opinion—the students throughout the country—are notoriously on the same side.

The West, by its interests, is necessarily for revenue tariffs, and when the study of economical science shall be more spread among its public men, we shall have a more general and just appreciation of the financial needs of that section. At present the Western leaders in Congress seem to consider tariffs as a means of balancing bounties between sections, instead of a scientific method of raising taxes with the least burden on the people. The South is logically and historically for low duties, and if more of those whom it has sent to Washington really represented its people, we should have a united front of Southern men in favor of tariff reform. The East is becoming largely disgusted with the uncertainty of tariff legislation, and many of the New-England manufacturers are quite ready to compete with the world on a low scale of duties,—the present high duties on raw materials more than counterbalancing the advantages of protective duties on corresponding foreign products. Indeed, at the present time, the ultra tone assumed by one or two journals in favor of high tariffs, is not responded to anywhere, except in Pennsylvania and by a few monopolists in the East.

There is the material, then, for a new Liberal Party, and it is quite possible that one is now in process of formation. The private meeting at Washington seems to herald it. The question among its promoters will be, "Shall it be in the Republican Party or out of it?" And the *Nation* seems to admit the possibility of its being inaugurated outside of it.

As the TIMES has from the first been closely identified with the movement for the reduction of taxes and for tariff reform, we may without impropriety protest most strenuously against even the possibility of forming such a party outside of the Republican lines. The Republican Party has a history identified with the glory of the nation. It led the constitutional and legal struggle with slavery before the war; it carried the people through the gigantic contest; it alone has the immortal fame of having urged and finally carried out the emancipation of the slaves; and now it has just placed in the organic law of the Republic a provision forever making equal before the law all races and colors under the national flag. Under it the South has been reconstituted as a free community, and peace and amnesty are following civil war. Its victories have all been the victories of humanity and justice. Now, having terminated these great reforms, it does not propose to disband its armies, made glorious by so many noble struggles. The organization has too many historic glories thus to surrender its unity and life. Its work is not done. Its duty now is to follow up the great labor of war with the reforms of peace. Having brought the debt on the country for an object worth so much cost, it proposes to pay that debt honorably and fully, but by means which shall not drain the resources of the nation. It preaches tariff reform as a natural conclusion to the doctrine of a war debt and of national honesty.

What party has the right to take from the Republican Party the cry of "Gold for the national bonds and revenue tariff to pay them?" Why should the second great reform of the age—a logical sequence of the crowning victory—be shut out from its future triumphs? for, we may be assured, that the party which can relieve the industries of this country by measures which will secure prosperity to all and pay the national debt, will win the popular gratitude in a degree only second to that which followed the deliverance of the nation from the burdens of civil war and of slavery. The Republican Party has saved the nation in war; it must now make permanent prosperity in peace.

The New Canal Policy.

The passage of the Funding bill, and the concurrent resolution for the reduction of tolls, have inaugurated a new era in the canal policy of the State which is full of hope to the commercial interests of our own people as well as to the great West. For more than twenty years the canals have been handicapped by constitutional restrictions which have but just been removed, and it is not a little curious to note the fact that the same party—still embracing some of the same men—which imposed those restrictions, have been forced to remove them. Although the relief has come tardily, it has not come too late. It would have been better, of course, if the new policy could have been adopted several years ago, and before so strong a demonstration of its absolute necessity had been experienced. Our City would have been spared a large diversion of trade, and the canal carriers would have avoided three disastrous seasons.

We assume that the new canal policy just agreed upon by the Legislature will be practically carried into operation by the Canal Board as speedily as possible. That body was in consultation on Saturday with regard to the adoption of a toll-sheet for 1870, and listened to a full and free discussion in favor of a material reduction of tolls. We do not understand that the Board propose to consider the policy of a reduction, that having been practically decided upon, but only to adjust the scale and determine the details of the new toll-sheet. This ought to be a very easy matter to do, and the Board have done wisely in calling in the counsels of practical men, familiar with the different interests to be affected. We hope that in this respect the Board will hereafter adopt a course widely different from that which has hitherto been pursued. In the past it seems to have acted upon the theory that the interest of the carrier, as well as of the produce dealer, was opposed to that of the State, and that the cry of "low tolls" was purely a selfish one.

It is evident that not only our legislators, but the people generally are beginning to see the subject in a new light and to recognize that it has broad national bearings. The material development of the West has also developed a necessity for cheap transportation which must be heeded or we shall drift into sectional difficulty. The farmer in the Mississippi Valley must be able to get to tide-water with his grain at a cost which will enable him to compete in the world's market; and if he cannot he will make reprisal in some way far more expensive to the East than it would be to accede to the demand by the construction of adequate facilities and the reduction of tolls. The West has within itself all the elements necessary to sustain itself independently of the East. There is no impediment in the way of its establishing manufactures, and thereby providing itself with consumers for its breadstuffs. On the other hand, the East can never become a great grain producer, but must depend upon manufactures and commerce.

We have arrived at a time when entirely new considerations must control the policy of our State. We are now a competitor for that of which we once had a monopoly, and we must adopt corresponding tactics. New-York has been enriched by the Erie Canal, in addition to making the West pay for it. It could afford to make it free at once rather than lose the trade of the West—we mean absolutely free, by taxing the people to pay off the debt and maintain it. New-England could afford to do the same thing in order to protect her manufactures. Ten years from now we, at the East, will see this clearly, and the new policy just adopted by the State is but the beginning of a system which will inevitably lead to that result.

"High Church" Doctrines, and What They Lead to.

The letter which we published yesterday from a "Churchman" doubtless attracted the attention, and perhaps provoked the disapproval, of many of our readers. The writer's remarks were directed chiefly to the services which are "performed"—for that seems the proper word—at Christ Church, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. He gave an account of processions, genuflexions, bowing to crosses and other proceedings which have become more and more common in Protestant churches during the last few years. Some of our correspondent's remarks in reference to the rector of this Church, Dr. EWER, were in a harsher vein than we could have wished, but his story seemed to demand a fair hearing, and we could do no less than let him speak his mind.

Christ Church is not the only place of worship, as many of our readers must be aware, in which the ordinary service of the Episcopal Church is now overladen with so many forms and ceremonies that old-fashioned people are scarcely able to recognize it. St. Alban's has acquired great notoriety, but since Dr. EWER proclaimed that Protestantism had turned out a failure, he naturally takes the lead. Our correspondent assures us that the services at Christ Church are not found to "pay" well. This is looking at the matter from the Wall-street point of view, but some of the vestrymen appear to have a cordial sympathy with it. After all, it is a melancholy fact that even churches cannot be supported without money.

Our correspondent did not ask the question, whether these "Ritualistic" services are likely to "pay" in the long run in their effects upon the Episcopal Church? The divisions and discords which have already been occasioned by many well-meaning clergymen—such as we must assume Dr. EWER to be—might well awaken anxiety for the future of the Church, if its followers did not believe that it would be safely led through all the dangers which friends and foes scatter in its path. How many members of the Episcopal Church have been drawn into Romanism by "High Church" practices? Indeed, that is the logical termination of a course such as that which men like Dr. EWER adopt. A "Ritualist" is neither "fish, flesh, nor good red-herring." He is not quite a Roman Catholic—and certainly he is a very long way from being a Protestant. His journey is always converging toward Rome, but he generally seems uncertain whether he means to go there or not. Presently, before he knows what has happened, he finds himself listening to a Catholic priest instead of an Episcopal clergyman. He has at least proved his consistency. If the Roman Catholic service is to be used, a man may as well join in it in a Roman Catholic Church while he is about it.

Of course, Dr. EWER, and clergymen who think with him, do not mean to feed the Romish Church. But what they mean goes for very little. The effect of their teachings is unmistakable. They drive people out of the Episcopal Church into other folds. Some of these wandering sheep may stray into Methodist and Presbyterian pens, while others are sure to go to the Pope as the true shepherd. Whatever becomes of them, they are lost to the Church of which Dr. EWER is a member. Moreover, the Church becomes divided against itself. A bitter controversy arises relative to the merits of "High Church" and "Low Church." Ladies take sides eagerly in the contest, as they generally do when a question of religion is at stake. And what good is accomplished? We think it would puzzle Dr. EWER, or any of his friends, to answer that question. Why is not the ordinary service good enough for these days? Why use, borrow or steal the forms which are conspicuously and universally identified with another Church? Dr. EWER ought, at least, to give us some light on that subject. If Protestantism is a failure, what does he recommend in its place? We hope that he will manage to offer us a substantive creed, and not a piece of patchwork in which it is difficult for any human being to trace a pattern, or to decide which is the prevailing color.

The Mayor of this City has been obliged to suspend notices in his office to the effect that it will be a mere waste of time for any one to make application to him for office. This is an involuntary tribute to the eagerness of office-seekers during the last few weeks of revolution in the various Departments. Mr. A. OAKEY HALL wishes to be allowed to perform the duties for which he is responsible, and which one would suppose to be sufficiently onerous already, without being persecuted to meddle in affairs which do not concern him. It appears that he has not been allowed to enjoy this privilege. Perhaps the "broad hint" he now gives to the "Tite Barnacles" of the City will be understood, if not greatly relished. The Mayor does his work in a business-like manner, and it is no very extravagant thing for him to ask to be allowed to do that work in peace.

Opinions differ on the rent question. While there are those who believe there will be no material reduction, there are others who declare—and give facts to prove—that the tyrannous reign of the landlords is over, and that the day of relief for tenants is at hand. There certainly is no reason why the enormous rates which have prevailed should be any longer maintained, and we cannot believe they will be. We know that there is an unusual number of stores now vacant, especially upon Broadway, and we are told that the same is true of dwellings. Those who have been fortunate enough to be able to postpone leasing are now in a fair way to obtain houses at comparatively reasonable rates. Landlords are beginning to see the folly of holding on for high prices, and in many instances have moderated their demands rather than let their premises remain unoccupied.

The reported plot against the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON will be, discredited in some quarters, but there is certainly nothing in the present position of affairs to render such a conspiracy improbable. The Emperor has many enemies, and just now they are unusually active. Attempts to destroy his life, however, have only tended thus far to fortify NAPOLEON in his fatalistic theories. After every attack of the kind, the object of it has made it apparent to the world that he occupied a stronger position than before. In the remoter rural districts the people have been encouraged in the idea that the Emperor somehow bears a charmed life. The truth of the adage that "threatened men live long," has never been more strikingly exemplified than in the case of NAPOLEON III. The plot now described is evidently to be classed among those which injured only the authors of it.

It may add to the force of the protest which the American Bishops have sent to the Pope that the "no Popery" feeling in England has lately undergone a strong revival, and this it is attributed in some degree to the recent policy of PIUS IX. It is almost assumed that this Anti-Papal sentiment was extinguished in England. When the Irish Church was to be disestablished, the Conservative Party tried hard to work upon it, but they could elicit no response from the people. Every appeal to the "Protestant instincts" of the nation fell flat. The Pope himself has done what his enemies failed to do. He has plunged his own Church in discord, and paralyzed the efforts of all who were endeavoring to enlarge its sway. If it were not for the efforts of "High-Church" Episcopalians there would be a strong probability that the Catholics in England would lose all the ground they have won during the past twenty years. But Ritualism is the great nursery for Popery in the present day.

California papers give us some curious facts in regard to gold production. In eight years it has fallen off from $[illegible] to $[illegible],000,000, and has now become a legitimate business, yielding no more average remuneration than any other, if as much. The business has fallen into the control of associated capital, and the miners themselves receive wages averaging about $4 a day. No large increase of production is anticipated for the next few years, although it is thought that mining will become a steady and recognized American industry in the future, the same as manufacturing and agriculture. Just at present there is a difficulty between the mining companies and the laborers. The former assert that they are unable to make dividends with wages as at present, while the men are strenuously resisting any reduction. The consequence is that very many of the mines are not being worked, and those which are do not offer the proprietors any inducement for doing so vigorously.

The *World* has been led into an error concerning the gentleman whom it calls "Mr. Baboo KESHUB CHUNDER SEN"—bye-the-bye, its "Parsee" could have told that to say "Mr. Baboo" is like addressing a man as "Mr. Smith, Esq." The *Spectator* published a curious article about the Baboo, in which it made his religious opinions a text for a sermon on its own. That article has led the *World* into the idea that the Baboo has visited England to "point out to Englishmen the gulf which is fixed between their practice and their profession of the religion to which he is a convert"—whereas, as he stated himself in very plain language, he merely desires to study the various forms of Christian life in England, without embarrassing himself with an analysis of discordant doctrines. There is no paper in England so well informed on Indian affairs as the *Spectator*, but this particular article was evidently not by the Indian "hand." The *World* makes another mistake when it tells us that the "commercial puffing and mendacity of London" are "remote from the spirit of Hindoo civilization." Ask the "Parsee" about that! The way Hindoos can take each other in would make the hair of the writer in the *World* to stand on end; and as for mendacity—why, every native in India thinks it his duty to tell a lie, even when the truth would answer his purpose just as well. It is very evident that the writer in the *World* never had occasion to do business in an Indian bazaar, or he would sing a very different tune.

There is a growing conviction of the absurdity of the existing law regulating the impaneling of juries, and the disabilities from serving. Every little while a notable trial is had which affords a new demonstration of the fact, and the wonder is that it has not been remedied before. The idea that a man should be disqualified for average intelligence—which is the practical result of the existing practice—is ridiculous. There is reason for excluding a person from a jury who has become prejudiced to an extent that would seriously affect his verdict, but not in a case where his only impression has been derived from reading the newspapers. A man who does not read the papers and keep posted on current events, is pretty surely a dunce who is unfit to sit upon a jury. If newspapers would confine themselves to legitimate comment on crime, the rule for selecting juries might very properly be reversed, making it good ground of challenge for a person not to be a reader of daily journals. There is no doubt that such a rule would elevate the intellectual standard of juries.

The Sultan of Turkey is now talking of carrying out rigorous reforms, and giving his people a liberal Government. The world moves at a surprising rate. A few years ago no one could have whispered the word "reform" in the Sultan's ear without running imminent risk of the bow-string. Now the Father of the Faithful voluntarily comes forward and states that there must be great changes in the civil polity, that trade must be fostered, and, most wonderful of all, that education must be carefully developed. Turks of the old school must think that their ruler is mad. The contagious influence of progress has at last reached the house of OTHMAN, and the current came not from Europe, but from our own Continent. From OTHMAN I. to ABDUL MEDJID, the tide of European civilization beat against Turkey without making any perceptible breach. But the example of this Republic has been far more powerful. Even the Sultan perceives that in perfect freedom only can be found a certain guarantee for the prosperity of a people. The Koran, it is true, specially recommends public education, but until within the last few years little was done to carry its precepts into practice. Last year a great step was made by the establishment of primary schools, and now ABDUL AZIZ talks of going much further on the same road. If he perseveres in that design, he will strengthen himself more than by any alliances which he could form with the Western Powers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes for the Week.

The dramatic week does not promise to be very animated. To-night, however, the frequenters of Niblo's may witness a new play, entitled "Mosquito," and written expressly for Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, who is to fill the leading part. Wednesday, a change of bill at the French Theater will introduce Mr. CHARLES FECHTER in "Don Cæsar de Bazan." We remind the reader that for the present Mr. G. L. FOX ends his engagement at the Olympic on Saturday next. He is to act in "Macbeth" to the last. At the Fifth-avenue Theater the fact that this evening will be the occasion of a benefit performance for Mr. CLARKE is worth a line of reminder. The single musical event to be anticipated is the farewell concert of Miss ALIDE TOPP, which will be given at Steinway Hall on Tuesday. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Mrs. IMOGEN BROWN, Mr. VON INTEN, Mr. J. LEVY, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club, will take part in the affair.

President Grant at Elizabeth, N. J.

President GRANT attended the morning services of St. Paul's M. E. Church, at the corner of Jersey-street and Jefferson-avenue, Elizabeth, with the family of Mr. A. R. CORBIN, yesterday. The little church was crowded with spectators, and 500 or 600 persons waited outside to get a glimpse of the distinguished party as they came out. With the President were Mrs. GRANT, Mrs. CORBIN and the President's daughters. The sermon, which was preached by Rev. L. R. DUNN, attracted less attention from the congregation than did the modest party in the front pew, and when they passed out of the church and entered their carriage the crowd cheered enthusiastically. The afternoon and evening were spent by the President at Mr. CORBIN's house.

OBITUARY.

Zerah Colburn, Engineer, and Leading Writer for and Editor of Engineering Papers.

The name of ZERAH COLBURN is known to the engineers of all countries where professional literature exists, and his writings are perhaps more various in scope and more vigorous in practical treatment than those of any other member of his profession. In his death engineering sustains an irreparable loss.

Mr. COLBURN was born in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1832, and was named after his uncle, the celebrated mathematician. His father died soon after, and his mother, very poor and infirm, removed to New-Hampshire, where, during his boyhood, young COLBURN earned his living on a farm. His early means and opportunities for acquiring an education were limited to a few months' attendance at a district school, a short clerkship in a factory, and such books as he could find in a remote country village. But his industry and his wonderful memory more than made up to him then, and throughout his life, his want of early advantages. From an odd volume of the old *Penny Magazine* he gained a knowledge of the world and an inspiration to see and figure in it, which all educational appliances fail to give the average boy of the period. At the earliest possible moment, young COLBURN left the wilds of New-Hampshire and struck out for civilization, and he kept moving till he finally settled down in its midst—in London. His first sight of a city, and, what was a greater thing to him, a locomotive, was at Concord. The strong but hitherto undeveloped mechanical talent in him at that sight asserted its proper place, and the locomotive was ever after his chief study, and the subject of his best conclusions and ablest writings.

He soon after, as he found means for support, removed to Boston. His first literary attempt was in verse for the *Carpet Bag*. His professional career commenced on the Concord Railroad, under the late CHARLES MINOT, then its manager, who was attracted by the brightness and practical ideas of this singular youth. In a few months COLBURN had mastered the anatomy and physiology of the locomotive engine, tabulated the dimensions and proportions of those under his observation, and published a small, but excellent and still useful, treatise on the subject. He then got a subordinate position and soon rose to the superintendence of the locomotive works of Mr. SOUTHER, in Boston. Here he tabulated and committed to memory (an easy task for him) the dimensions of all parts of the then standard locomotive, and the cost of all the materials and labor employed in its construction. With the exception of a few months at the Tredegar Works, at Richmond, where, in connection with Mr. SOUTHER, he started the manufacture of locomotives, Mr. COLBURN then made New-York his head-quarters until 1858. His more important professional work at this time was his superintendence, for a year or more, of the New-Jersey Locomotive Works, at Paterson, during which engagement he made some improvements, still standard, in the machinery of freight engines.

Although eminently fitted for the management of practical construction, Mr. COLBURN early found that the literature of engineering was his true calling. He therefore joined the *Railroad Journal* of this City, in which professional readers, soon recognizing the hand of a master, began to look for a new era in technical journalism. And they were not disappointed. In 1854 Mr. COLBURN started, in New-York, the *Railroad Advocate*, a weekly, devoted especially to the machinery of railroads, and addressed chiefly to the master mechanics, and the more intelligent operatives. The next year he enlarged the *Advocate*, which soon reached a large circulation and great popularity, not only among railway mechanics, but among the profession at large. It is worthy of mention, as illustrating Mr. COLBURN's extraordinary power of memory, that he kept no books for many months, but simply remembered when every subscription and advertisement fell due, and made no mistakes.

In the Summer of 1855 Mr. COLBURN thought he saw, in his large and favorable acquaintance with railroad men, the way to a fortune in the business of railroad supplies. He therefore sold the *Advocate* to Mr. A. L. HOLLEY, then draftsman of the New-York Locomotive Works, bought land-warrants with the money, journeyed to Iowa, and located his lands, and then returned to New-York—but with another scheme. The frontier life had temporarily charmed him, and he got together an engine and machinery to set up a steam saw-mill in the far West. But before his plans were completed, literature and civilization had resumed the mastery, and he fell to writing for the *Advocate*, because he could not help writing, and to arranging his supply business. The first thing—and the last—that he undertook in this direction was Ames' tyres, and with his knowledge, industry, shrewdness, and his advantages with the professional press, he kept the hammers at Falls Village busy day and night building up an immense business, which, unfortunately, the character of the tyres did not maintain.

But COLBURN was not made for a merchant. He pined for larger professional observation and knowledge and for a wider field. As suddenly as he went into trade he left it, and sailed for Europe. During a three months' stay or rather rush among the machine and iron works of England and France, whereof the story is recorded in the *Advocate*, and is of permanent value, he had become again and finally wedded to literature. Returning to New-York, he connected himself again with the *Advocate*, which was then enlarged and entitled the *American Engineer*. In the Autumn of 1857, Messrs. COLBURN and HOLLEY were commissioned by several leading railroad Presidents to visit Europe to report on the railway system and machinery abroad, and in view of the financial troubles of 1857, they were advised to stop, at least temporarily, the publication of their paper. Permanent way and coal-burning locomotives were found to be the most important subjects of the period, and in 1858 their report on these subjects, largely illustrated by engravings, was published and generally circulated among American railway managers. Mr. COLBURN's thorough and, to American readers, entirely new and startling analysis of the cost and economy of British railways, was the foundation of many of the reforms that have since, although slowly, become standard here, especially in the matter of improved road-bed and superstructure. The success of this book was such that its authors determined to continue their researches, and in the Fall of 1858 Mr. COLBURN again visited London. Here he commenced writing for the *Engineer*, then the leading professional journal, and soon became its editor. Under his vigorous management it largely increased in circulation and influence. Mr. COLBURN at this time wrote a supplement on the American Practice for a new edition of Mr. D. K. CLARK's work on the Locomotive Engine.

After several years' hard work in London, Mr. COLBURN resolved to start another engineering paper in America. He came out in the *Great Eastern*, on her first passage in 1860, and soon selected Philadelphia, the principal seat of mechanical engineering in this country, as the birthplace of his own *Engineer*. It was an excellent paper, and the few numbers published will have permanent value, but the time was not ripe, in America, for a publication of this kind, and COLBURN, although he had learned to labor, had never learned to wait. In a moment of despondency he dropped his new enterprise, sailed for England, and again became the editor of the London *Engineer*. At this time he familiarized himself with the French language and professional literature. He also wrote several pamphlets on boiler-explosions, heat, &c., the originality of which attracted great attention, and he commenced his great work on the locomotive engine. In 1866, Mr. COLBURN started in London the publication of *Engineering*, which is in all countries, accounted the ablest and best serial publication on that subject, and he de-

...ceived his connection with it only a few weeks before his death.

During his residence in London Mr. Colburn was employed as consulting engineer on many important constructions, and prepared many valuable papers in addition to his editorial labors. The more noted of these were his papers before the Institution of Civil Engineers, (of which he was a member,) on "Iron Bridges" and on "American Locomotives and Rolling Stock," both of which received medals. Mr. Colburn wrote vigorously, originally and with understanding on all the leading subjects embraced under the head of engineering. On the locomotive, the steam engine and boiler at large, steam navigation, bridges, railway works and mechanical engineering in general, he was a first-rate authority.

The saddest part of Mr. Colburn's story remains to be told. Overwork was at least a powerful agency in his early fall, and this, together with his natural impulsiveness and his habitual irregularity in relaxation, as well as in work, drove him, within a few months, into partial insanity. He came to this country a fortnight since, avoided all his old friends, strayed away to a country town in Massachusetts, and there died by his own hand.

Zerah Colburn was a man whom the profession could ill afford to lose. His thoroughly practical education in the work-shop, his extended observation of engineering works, his intimate acquaintance with professional literature, his remarkable quickness of comprehension, his more remarkable memory and his mechanical talent and inborn engineering ideas, combined to give him a distinction that no engineer in the world will deny him—the best general writer in his profession.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Progress of the Conscription—Disturbances at Barcelona and in Catalonia—Church and State—Castelar on Religious Instruction in the Public Schools—The Republican Programme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

The drawing for the conscription has occasioned serious disturbances, despite the assurances of the Government organs to the contrary. At Sans, a little village near Saragossa, a number of young men refused to draw, and made a demonstration against the conscription. The Mayor and the Adjutant attempted to quell the riot, but in vain; the Mayor was hooted and the Adjutant severely wounded by a stone. A large crowd, composed of men, women and children, then repaired to Gracia, one of the outskirts of Barcelona, where they erected barricades. Barcelona was declared in a state of siege, and occupied by a military force. The barricades of Barcelona soon yielded to the troops, but those of Gracia offered the most determined resistance, and the troops were obliged to have recourse to artillery and to the bayonet to dislodge the rioters. On the night of the 4th there were between eighty and one hundred killed on both sides. In Catalonia, the insurgents have dispatched emissaries all over the country to incite the inhabitants to revolt.

CHURCH AND STATE.

You are already aware that the Deputies are divided on a most important question—that of the separation of Church and State. The Carlists, Unionists and some few Progressists are opposed to the plans of the Minister of Public Works, who is also the Director-General of Public Instruction—that is to say, they are opposed to the abolition of religious instruction. Señor Castelar supported the Government by his words and his vote. He may congratulate himself on having saved the Prim Ministry, which, without him, would have resigned. I give you some fragments of his speech:

"Señor Moreno Nieto asks if those who are desirous of seeing public instruction divested of any religious character, wish at the same time to deny the immortality of the soul and the connection between man and God?

What! The world, then, was not in communication with God before the existence of the Church? Did not Socrates die for the conscience of mankind and for the Divinity? Is not your God the God of the Jews? Your Word—is it not the Word of Plato? Your Trinity—is it not the Trinity of the Alexandrians? and is not your theology founded on the principles set forth by Aristotle? Catholicism, which has received, like the ocean, the waters of every river, is evaporating, because the new ideas refuse to sustain it. Philosophy raises its head, and Catholicism curses it. The Revolution breaks out, and Catholicism excommunicates it and makes itself heard by the voices of its Pontiffs and its Councils, incompatible with freedom, progress or civilization. Señor Moreno said Señor Castelar, who assisted at the European Congress of Democracy, assembled at Berne, does he not see the danger arising from the absence of religious ideas in public instruction? I said myself, when liberty enfeebles public authority, then moral authority ought to be substituted for it. Otherwise, the army will gain what the ideas have lost, and conscience will rise up as the sword is lowered. I deny that the State can instill moral principles into society? If the world feels the necessity of holding some faith; if the human spirit thirsts after a faith which consoles and fortifies it, let them look to their reason, to their conscience for it, and not to the laws or the State. I remember, at the Congress of Berne, a young Russian who developed from the tribune the most materialist, not to say atheistical, ideas. All of us—English, Americans, French, Germans—defended the separation of Church and State. But the young orator said: 'By the separation of Church and State the clergy will become more powerful, and Catholicism also. The State must embrace a philosophical dogma; it must teach Atheism; it must found schools and universities to banish from the mind all metaphysical ideas of conscience and religion.' Is not this the argument put forth by Señor Moreno? The only difference lies in the doctrine. The Russian orator proposed that the State should teach Atheism, Señor Moreno proposes that it should teach Catholicism. Each time that a party, so little disposed as ours to the transaction, votes in favor of a minority, each Deputy has a right to know its reasons and to demand explanations. We have voted in favor of liberty of conscience, and not in favor of a Government; in favor of the inviolacy of human reason, the characteristic proof of our divine origin, the title by which man holds his sway upon earth. In voting for liberty of conscience we have followed what has always been our line of conduct—not a coalition of party, but a coalition of ideas. Whenever universal suffrage, individual right and the inviolability of conscience shall be in danger, and the ministers shall defend them, we will be with them, because if we are the staunch friends of the Republic which separates us from them, we are also the champions of religious freedom, which, despite everything unites these adventurers, as Señor Moreno is pleased to call us. Those who consecrate their whole life to one idea are not adventurers. Why have we sided on this occasion with the Ministry? Is it only Parliamentary tactics? I have the most profound veneration for the human conscience. I think this veneration cannot be sincere if it be not moral, and it cannot be moral, if it be not disinterested. What I detest the most in the non-Catholic party, and in the doctrine of Señor Moreno, is the transformation of the altar into a barricade, of the sanctuary into a fortress, of Catholicism into a banner, of the clergy into an army, of the church into a forge to rivet chains for the world! I demand that, in the primary schools, moral should be taught independently of any religion whatever. The Government of Marshal Narvaez demanded of the University a programme of morality for the secondary instruction. The first lesson contained the theory, that morality is independent of any religion whatever. We, with two Catholic priests, voted unanimously in favor of this principle, with the exception of Señor Catalina, whose reactionary theory is making great progress in this Assembly. [Laughter and applause.] It is said of us in this Chamber that we clamor for the separation of Church and State, and that we are the enemies of the Constitution. I maintain that the enemies of the Constitution are those who oppose the ideas of the Minister on the question of primary instruction. Have we made religious liberty one of the clauses of the Constitution, never to possess it? No word uttered by the Minister is at variance with the dispositions of the Constitution. The Constitution must be a fact, a social fact, not a metaphysical idea. Will Señor Moreno deny that ecclesiastical censure ceased immediately after the promulgation of the Constitution, which guaranteed the liberty of conscience? Consequently civil instruction has succeeded to religious instruction. The Constitution proclaims liberty of instruction; therefore, no religious title can be demanded from the Professor. The Constitution declares that all Spaniards can exercise functions without distinction of creed. Will you force a Protestant to teach Catholicism? The Church cannot and ought not to want religious schools. She thinks that she alone can teach; all school-masters in Spain cannot turn priests. In 1852, when the universities were closed and the amphitheaters opened, the lessons of mathematics and chemistry were abolished as useless. If you put the direction of the primary schools into the hands of the Church, she will direct the universities also, and the spirit of the Spanish nation will be annihilated and paralyzed as before. As a philosopher, I recognize the influence of religious ideas on the minds of men, but I wish to see reason, free and unhampered, substituted for blind superstition, and the dogma of eternal justice for that of arbitrary grace. The laws of the moral world are as important as those of the social world. The maiden asks of the Church the purification of her love; the mother asks the blessing for her children; the painter asks of religion his inspirations, his touches, his colors; the family circle asks for moral links; the peasant sees God in the twilight; the artisan reposes in God; the dying man allays his sufferings by the hope of eternal life in the bosom of God. All these ideas emanate from the priest, from the mother, the conscience, but not from the laws or from the State. The State poisoned Socrates, crucified Jesus Christ, tortured St. Paul, burnt Jews, kindled the fires of the inquisition under Charles II, but it cannot produce ideas. Ideas come from the soul—from God; they are supported on the wings of faith and liberty, inspired by reason and sentiment." [Loud applause.]

The sitting was suspended for a quarter of an hour, after which the Minister obtained 161 votes against 41, and the Gazette of today announces that the resignation of Señor Echegaray is not accepted. The decree establishing the new system of education will be published shortly.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

After completing its task, the Republican Assembly laid before its partisans the result of its labors. I send you an extract from it:

"The Democratic and federative Republic was accepted and hailed with enthusiasm by the Republican Party ever since the revolution of September. The Assembly declared that the federative and not the unitarian Republic, is and ought to be the only form of government that Spain can accept, independently of any events that may occur. This declaration will put an end to the general doubt and hesitation. Federation is not merely a form, but a system, comprising the political, administrative and economical relations that link the nation, the municipalities and the provinces to the State. The actual basis of the organization of the country is the State, which possesses the right of tracing the line of conduct to be followed by the Conseils-généraux and the Municipalities, these, however, reserving to themselves the right of inspection and surveillance. The basis of the federal organization lies, on the contrary, in the public functions by which the provinces are regulated, which in turn form the State. In the present organization of the country, the State is all; in the federal organization, the provinces, the municipalities and the State are three distinct powers united by stipulated conventions. Each possesses limited power, and in proportion to the interests it represents, so that they can act with perfect freedom, without coming into collision. The vital spirit of the nation is in every part of it, and order is established on a firm and durable basis. There are in the world two federative Republics. They are distinguished by the plenitude of their freedom, their stability, the peace which reigns in their interior, and their rapid progress. Unitarian Republics have passed away in Europe like a Summer storm. That of Switzerland has survived all, without isolating itself, and without ceasing to participate in the general movement of civilization. All unitarian Republics have found their end in the dictatorship of a single soldier. In Switzerland, and in the United States, a dictatorship has never been established, even after the sanguinary wars which necessitated the creation of large armies."

FRANCE.

The First Alleged Conspiracy—Liberal Questions and Government Answers.

At the close of the sitting of April 12 in the Corps Legislatif M. Jules Ferry gave notice that on the following day he would put a question to the Chief Minister upon the subject of the alleged conspiracy, to which M. Ollivier replied: I have to inform you that I shall be here at the opening of the Chamber, but I am sorry to say I shall not answer. On April 13 M. Jules Ferry rose to put his question, observing that although his previous notice of intention to do so had been received with superb disdain by the Chief Minister, he still persisted in seeking for information. M. Ollivier, drawing a distinction between a question respecting the conspiracy and one referring to the investigation into the existence of such conspiracy, declared his willingness to reply upon the latter point. M. Ferry then proceeded to ask whether it was true that on the 7th or 8th of February an investigation had been commenced which was not yet terminated; that 450 persons were implicated; that most of these persons had been arrested upon Police warrants; many of them signed in blank; that the number of prisoners had been gradually reduced to seventy-one, against whom, it was alleged, proofs of being concerned in a plot against the Emperor and the Government were forthcoming; that some of those seventy-one persons had since been liberated, but that other arrests had been made. Finally, he desired to know whether it was true, as the legal journals had announced, that the investigation which commenced on the 8th of February was yet so far from complete that a trial could not be had for at least six weeks longer. M. Ollivier replied: "If numerous arrests were made, it is well known under what circumstances they occurred, after seditious acts had been committed and barricades had been constructed. (Noise from the Left.) Well, it was not I who erected those barricades. [M. Arago—"But you seek to profit by them."] When we were obliged to make arrests we regarded it as a cause of regret and not of profit. [Très bien.] M. Arago—"Among those arrested there were to my knowledge respectable men of business. I was called to visit them in Mazas as a barrister, and I saw there men who had been kept away from their business for two months, and who for six weeks had not been examined, so that it is proved that under the present Government, as under the worst, there is little heed paid to individual liberty. [Interruption.] M. Ollivier—I said that in consequence of disturbances and the formation of barricades a great many arrests were made. It is not my business to know in what manner justice is proceeding; it will accomplish its task. The Government had no necessity to interfere, and it has not interfered beyond recommending that while the judicial authorities certainly always intended the greatest possible dispatch, the preliminary examinations should be actively pursued, and this morning, by inquiry, I was assured by the Procureur-General that the report of the Juge d'Instruction will be ready, not in six weeks, but within a few days. The average time occupied by preliminary investigations in cases of conspiracy has always been from four to five months. This is the first time that such an inquiry has been concluded in two months. The fact shows how careful the Government has been to regard the sentiments of humanity, while fulfilling its duties as guardian of the public safety. M. Arago—To leave a man in prison for six weeks without examination, as in one case that I can name—M. Bruneau—is contrary to the law. In the presence of such facts the country will understand that we have reached an epoch when *lettres de cachet* are again in operation. M. Jules Ferry—The reply of the Keeper of the Seals is in one respect satisfactory, as it is good news to learn that the anxieties of the accused and their families will cease in a few days. But the Minister has not justified, for they are unjustifiable, either the proceedings adopted at the commencement of this affair, or the length of time the preliminary inquiry has taken. It is no fulfillment of the duties of justice when the Police net has been made to discharge, often without question, those who ought never to have been arrested. I say the Government has not that right; it is dividing the nation into two classes—the suspected and the non-suspected. Yes; in the present day there is a class of suspects. I can mention the names of persons who have been restored to liberty after six weeks' detention, and the only imputation against whom was that they had been arrested six months previously. I demand also explanation of the warrants in blank issued by the Préfet de Police. The Minister ought not to say that it is not his duty to occupy himself with the proceedings of justice. Those proceedings are yours—the Government's. You are the head of the judicial department. You are charged with the duty of watching the mode in which the magistracy discharges its functions. You have the right of *surveillance* over the tribunals. You have the right to give instructions. If you have allowed them to take a certain course it is because you approve it. This preliminary inquiry has been a scandal, and you are accomplices in it. [Applause from the Left, and uproar.] M. Ollivier—As you like (*à votre aise*.) [Cheers, and cries of "*La clôture!*" and murmurs from the Left.] M. Pelletan—The Minister, then, does not intend to reply? M. Ollivier—I have said that which I thought I ought to say, and if you accuse me of being an accomplice in scandalous acts which have no existence, I limit myself to replying, 'As you like.' M. Pelletan—I do not accuse the Minister of complicity, but of silence. I ask him once again, yes or no, were any warrants issued in blank? Upon such a point the Minister cannot be silent. If it be false he ought to deny it; if it be true, then *lettres de cachet* are again in force. No reply was given, and the discussion was declared to be closed.

Volcanic Eruption in Mexico.

The Mexican correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives particulars of the recent eruption of Ceboruco. About fifteen miles north of Ahuacatlan, and east of the main road between Tepic and Guadalajara, is situated the mountain of Ceboruco, which, on the 22d day of February, burst forth into five distinct volcanoes, vomiting ashes, sand and large rocks, with such violence and continuity as to cause the depopulation of the surrounding country. A white smoke is visible throughout the day, at night a blue, sulphurous light, with occasional flames, crowns the summit of the Sierra, and at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes emitting puffs of, apparently, vapor, comparative to the sound of the blowing off of steam from a boiler, followed by a dull roaring noise and trembling of the earth. The liquified rocks and earth run like creeks of water. The eruption increases in force daily, which, if continued, will endanger the town of Ahuacatlan. The inhabitants of the towns and villages in the vicinity could not breathe from the effects of the fine ashes which cover the ground and roofs of houses to the depth of over one inch. The fires are extending in the direction of Uxeta and Tequepexpan. Jala is in imminent danger. In close proximity to the present eruption, the remains of an old, extinct crater are distinctly visible, evidently having in its day, (of which no record exists among the Indians,) far exceeded the powers of the late outbreak; a stream of lava, two miles wide by twelve miles long, presenting at a distant view the appearance of a wide carriage road, descends from the old opening and terminates on the road, which creates a hollow, rumbling sound when passed over by the stage coach. To date of 1st of April no cessation or diminution had been perceived; on the contrary, it was presumed to be augmenting in force and extent. The Indians in the neighborhood believe it to be a vast gold and silver mine, and the imps of darkness are having a grand reduction of metals; they profess to see black individuals in the blue flames, making merry over their productions at night. The priests have instructed them that it is a visitation from the Almighty, warning them of the punishment for their wickedness. Slight tremblings of the earth have been experienced in Tepic.

"OUR POLITICAL DEGENERACY."

No More Political Degeneracy Now Than Before—Facts of History—Men and Things Compared.

The Beeches, April 22, 1870.

I was attracted the other day by the "Political Degeneracy" article of *Putnam*, and read it. Every newspaper correspondent—except myself—and every magazine writer who ventures on politics thinks it a part of his solemn duty—a mission—for want of any other—he was sent into the world to perform, to abuse public men and talk of the degeneracy of the times! In New-York City, and in some other places, there are facts enough on which to found this theory, to make it plausible; but, in the nation at large, there is no truth in it. I defy any man, from the facts of history, to show me that there is any more degeneracy in politics at this time than there was in the days of Jefferson and Burr. I go further, and say that you may go into the private history of public men, into the proceedings of legislative bodies, and into the general conduct of the Government, and you will find that there was no less depravity, no less folly, in what the writer for *Putnam* considers the demi-god age of the country, than there is now. Nay, in many things we are a great improvement on the age of Washington and Randolph, Hamilton and Burr. Men never become gods till they are removed from our sight, and the follies and obliquities of their lives are removed from the microscopic vision of men. Then they may become the gods of Mount Olympus or the Titan of History. Fable takes the place of History, and clouds and shadows rest on the mountain of Truth. But I do not propose to rest this matter on opinions at all. It is simply a matter of fact; and if you, Mr. Times, will give me a little space, I will cite a few passages from history which will show how the demi-gods of American fable compare with living men who are assailed as degenerate. The writer in *Putnam* shows his cloven foot too plainly to mistake the school of politics in which he was bred. Of course, I know nothing personally; but when he holds the views and opinions of the modern Democracy, I cannot value his lectures on our degeneracy at a very high rate.

Let us take some of his examples:

"Of the eminent ability and incorruptible virtue of our Revolutionary statesmen, there is no longer any doubt. Washington and Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams, Madison and Jay, and a hundred more, have passed into history."

These are the demi-gods of our history. Of two of them—Washington and Jay—I shall say nothing. Of all of them, I think Jay far the finest example of a patriot statesman. And, for the rest, I want to ask a question or two. Does the writer think Jefferson and Hamilton fine examples of public morals? If he does, he evidently don't know much about them. Adams abused Hamilton in every way, and denounced him as dangerous to the country. This was all said from personal dislike. But was not Mr. Adams as good a witness to the character of Hamilton as the writer in *Putnam*? But let us go a little further. In what way was Lincoln inferior to Madison, or Secretary Chase to Hamilton? I speak of their aggregate character and not their particular acts. One of the finest pieces of eloquence I ever heard was a eulogy by Corwin on Hamilton. It was well deserved, for he confined himself to his conduct as a financier. But, in character, Mr. Chase is much the superior of Hamilton. As to Madison, he was decidedly inferior to Lincoln. In Congress he advocated the scaling of the public debt, which an honest statesman would not do; and in war, he utterly failed. And now to Jefferson: do you present him as a first-rate specimen of a statesman and Christian? Jefferson was a man of genius, and in public life perfectly upright. But was he a moralist? Was he a Christian? Do you call his "resolutions of 1798," and his embargoes and gunboats, statesmanship? Do you call the annexation of Louisiana by resolution constitutional? If you call Jefferson a statesman, I should like to know what you call Lincoln, and Stanton and Chase. There is not an act of the Republicans, denounced as unconstitutional, which is not every whit as constitutional as several passed in the early Administrations of the country.

The next series of demi-gods and their doings are thus:

"The writings of Jefferson, of Nathaniel Macon, of John Taylor, of Carolina, of Andrew Jackson, and particularly of Silas Wright, Samuel Young, Michael Hoffman and William Leggett, of the State of New-York, were the utterances of men sincerely convinced of the truth and goodness of the democratic theory of the State. In the long and exciting struggle between the masses of the people and the money-power of banks, the leading Democrats clung with an invincible tenacity to that conviction, and by means of it they were victorious in the end. It secured them a prolonged control, not only of the General Government, but of that of nearly every State in the Union."

Excepting Jefferson's writings and Jackson's Proclamation of 1832, I should like to know what one article of real good, in writing and statesmanship, these men did? John Taylor, Nathaniel Macon, and that class of writers amused themselves with setting forth the doctrines of States Rights, wild theories of government, and picayune ideas generally—which culminated in John C. Calhoun, and were buried in seas of blood and mountains of treason. Are those writings set out as examples? What did Silas Wright and Sam Young and Hoffman do that you can remember of good? The best thing they ever did was when they divided the Democratic Party, headed the Barnburners, and elected General Taylor. That was a real good, for Taylor had good common sense, and by his influence got the admission of California, which was the first great victory in our anti-slavery struggle. It did another good; for, in half a dozen years more, it consigned the virtuous Democracy to irrevocable defeat. But the writer speaks of a struggle between the Democracy and the "money-power of the banks," in which the Democratic leaders were victorious! Now, I want you, gentle reader, to compare that in all candor with the historical facts. The Democratic Party succeeded in repealing or rejecting the United States Bank—which it had first created. Let that be a victory. What followed? Jackson recommended the State banks to discount freely. New State banks were created. Van Buren came out with his tinkering. Never since the nation began was there such a flood of paper money; never were banks and banking more powerful; never were Legislatures more corrupt; never was the public Treasury so robbed; never was the money-power so triumphant! This was what the writer calls "victorious" on the money-power! This is what we are called to regard as the splendid era of political virtue! Having been charmed with the virtues of Hamilton and Burr, we are now to delight ourselves with the excellences, and especially with the "convictions" of Silas Wright, Van Buren and Swartwout! No doubt I am prejudiced, and not very apt to estimate these virtues at a high rate. But I appeal from prejudice to facts. In apologizing for the course of the Democratic Party, the writer in *Putnam* says:

"In the place of human rights they inscribed upon their standard another word, not different in every respect, yet not the same—State Rights. Under a plausible but fallacious interpretation of the organic law, they erected these commonwealths, which are but the coequal integers of a composite nation into the independent and sovereign parties to a Federal compact."

I should like to know what a "coequal integer of a composite nation" is! I suppose that the writer knows that "integer" means whole; and if the States are "coequal wholes," then he has arrived at just the point of the "resolutions of '98," and there I leave him. His next point is the corruption of the Legislatures, but on that subject I shall, in another letter, introduce him to some other historical facts. He will find that the incorruptibility of Legislatures in his heroic age was not quite as great as it is today. In fine, human nature is the same, and we in vain look for perfection.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

POLITICAL EVENTS IN MAY.

Important Elections in New-York and Vermont—State Convention in North Carolina—Gov. English's Inauguration in Connecticut.

There are to be a few political events of importance during the present month of May which deserve mention. On Wednesday next, May 4, Hon. James E. English is to be inaugurated once more as Governor of Connecticut, and it is promised that the military display upon the occasion shall be one of unusual magnificence. Extensive preparations have been made for it, and Mr. English's party friends seem determined to inaugurate his administration in a manner adequately to testify their joy at their somewhat unexpected success in the recent canvass.

On Wednesday, May 11, a mass convention of the Republicans of North Carolina is to be held in Raleigh, in compliance with a call issued by the State Central Committee. All good citizens of the State who regard the Reconstruction acts as a finality, who are friendly to the administration of President Grant, and who are in favor of building up North Carolina and restoring good feeling among all her people without regard to party, have been invited to attend the Convention.

The special election of Chief Justice and six Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals of this State, and also the election of three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, takes place, in accordance with the act passed by the recent Legislature, on Tuesday, May 17. The act provides that each elector shall vote for the Chief Judge and four Associate Judges only. The State canvassers are to canvass and declare the result of the election on the 2d Tuesday (the 14th day) of June next. The new Court is to organize on the first Monday (the 4th day) of July. One ballot only is to be voted throughout the State, except in this City, where local Judges are to be chosen, and in Brooklyn and Troy, where local officers also are to be chosen. The ballot for Judges is to be indorsed "Judiciary," and to contain the names of Chief Judge and four Associate Judges. The candidates for the two parties for the Court of Appeals are:

Republican.	Democratic.
CHIEF JUDGE.	
Henry R. Selden.	Sanford E. Church.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES.	
Charles Mason.	William F. Allen.
Charles Andrews.	Martin Grover.
Charles J. Folger.	Rufus W. Peckham.
Robert S. Hale.	Charles A. Rapallo.

On Tuesday, May 10, a locally-important election is to be held in Vermont, the people being called upon to choose on that day delegates to represent them in a Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in the State-house in Montpelier on Wednesday, June 8, and to adopt or reject six amendments to the State Constitution, proposed by the late Council of Censors. The decision of the Convention thus elected upon these six amendments will be final. The amendments proposed are as follows:

1. Forbidding the creation of corporations by special laws, except for municipal purposes.
2. Changing from annual sessions of the Legislature and annual elections of State and County officers, Senators, Representatives, Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace, to biennial sessions, and biennial elections and terms of office for the officers mentioned.
3. Enabling the Legislature to provide by law for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Senator or Town Representative.
4. Changing the mode of appointing the Judges of the Supreme Court, from election by the Legislature, to appointment by the Governor with consent of the Senate, and extending the term to six years.
5. Adopting Woman Suffrage, entitling women to vote on the same terms as men.
6. Abolishing the Council of Censors, and giving the power of amending the Constitution to the Legislature and to the people once in ten years, under very careful guarantees, such as requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate to propose amendments; the concurrent vote of two General Assemblies; and final submission to the freemen of the State.

Upon these questions there has not been thus far much public discussion in the State, if we except that relating to woman's suffrage. The friends of that measure have been quite active, holding meetings, &c., and the Burlington *Free Press* reports that the services of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, George W. Curtis and other advocates of woman's suffrage have been secured by the Woman's Suffrage Association to address the Convention, after it assembles in Montpelier, in advocacy of the extension of the franchise to women.

Each town in the State is to elect one delegate to the Convention, and the polls at the election are to remain open four hours. As we have said, the action of the Convention is final, and whether the amendments, in part or in whole, are adopted or rejected, there is no further appeal, either to the Legislature or the people. The proposition to abolish the Council of Censors seems to meet with much favor in the State; that in relation to woman's suffrage has been urged strongly, but almost exclusively by non-residents of the State, the women of Vermont themselves manifesting very little, if any, interest in the matter.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Meeting in Behalf of the Evangelical Alliance—Addresses by Dr. Tyng, Dr. Elder, Dr. Eldridge and Dr. Hastings.

A meeting in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance was held last evening at the Baptist Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, the pastor, Dr. Elder, in the chair.

The Secretary, Dr. Eldridge, informed the meeting that the measures which were adopted with reference to the great Conference to be held in September next gave promise of being a grand success. More and more interest was manifesting itself in it in different parts of this country, and great interest was being awakened in various portions of the world with reference to this great Protestant Ecumenical Council at New-York. Already invitations had been extended and accepted to prominent professors of European Protestantism, and he trusted that the impressions which they would take from them would do honor not only to their Christian spirit and religious ardor, but would sustain their character for generous hospitality.

The Chairman, in an effective address, described the object of the Alliance to be, not alone a Christian union, but a manifestation of that unity before the entire world. There was a difference between a Christian union and a Christian unity, and all Christian unions whose object was not to manifest a pre-existing unity was a compromise and a sham. He asserted that the true Christian union was embodied in the conception of the true church of Jesus Christ. Through all ages there had been floating before the eyes of men a dim, shadowy and yet most attractive ideal of a grand external unity which should embrace all men in one external organization; but that was preposterous. So long as there were men of greater and lesser grades of intellect, there would be different religious beliefs, and Christian unity depended not on organization, but upon life. Mankind did not comprise several churches and several organizations. Every man whose privilege it was to believe in Christ was a member of that Christian unity which exists without reference to sects. The Alliance was unsectarian, and was devoted to civil and religious liberty the world over. It had extended its sympathy to the oppressed in religious matters in Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and Ireland; its influence was beginning to be felt, and he believed the Evangelical Alliance was on the dawn of a mighty future.

Dr. Hastings expressed his pride and satisfaction at the success which he prophesied for the coming Council. Great and learned strangers were coming from Europe; all parts of this continent would be ably represented, and he was certain that in learning, ability and unanimity it would be infinitely superior to that Council which was so entangled and troubled at Rome. On every side the most cheering reports of the increasing interest felt in its success was coming in, and he had no doubt that the result would be satisfactory to the most sanguine. The reverend gentleman also referred to the necessity for the exercise of private hospitality in the entertainment of strangers, and not permit them to leave New-York with the unfavorable impressions of American character, which under other circumstances they would be very likely to receive.

Dr. Tyng was the next speaker. He agreed with Dr. Elder that Christian unity was universal, for wherever he found a man, no matter to what country or sect he belonged, venerating the name and acting according to the doctrines of the Savior, there also was a member of that Christian unity, which was an identity and a reality. The only objection he had to the Evangelical Alliance was its constitution and creed. They had articles and creeds enough before, and when this great Alliance was formed as an intended illustration of the true normal idea of the Christian Church, and the perfection of practical Christianity, it seemed to him the basis of this conformity should have been higher than a mere categorical proposition or the advancement of certain schemes. He did not believe that any creed men could form would be able to contain the multitude that Jesus would count on the great day. Many men loved God with very undefined views of Him, or very unintellectual powers of illustrating Him to their own minds. He opposed a creed in connection with this Alliance; he had the most intense aversion to it, and the more strict and binding they were the more bitterly was he opposed to them. It excludes from all participation in their glorious object men whom they would have to meet in friendship in God's Kingdom. Dr. Tyng also expressed his confidence in the result of the Conference, but strongly counselled tolerance and moderation in their treatment of those whose religious convictions were not in conformity with their own.

The meeting concluded with prayer.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Burning of the New-York Printing Company's Building—Loss About $120,000.

At 1 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the office of the building Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-street, occupied by the New-York Printing Company. The alarm was given at the instant the flames were discovered from the street-box, and the engines were on the ground with the usual promptness, but the flames were already beyond control. They had found a ready conduit in the "copy-box" extending up the entire building from the office to the top floor, and rushing through it had already reached every one of the six floors, the fourth and fifth of which were occupied by George W. Alexander & Co., as a book-bindery. On these floors the flames were seemingly of the greatest volume. The fourth and fifth stories, together with their contents, were totally destroyed, causing a loss of $40,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The Printing Company occupied the first, second, third and sixth floors, and their presses, material and stock are so damaged that the loss is at least $70,000, on which, however, there is insurance to about the same amount. The building, which is owned by Robert Craighead, is so greatly injured that at least $10,000 will be required for repairs.

The disaster which has now overtaken the Printing Company has been narrowly escaped on several prior occasions when the premises have taken fire, but the flames were always suppressed before they had gained headway. On those occasions a catastrophe more serious than loss of property was threatened, as the fires occurred during working hours, when the building was crowded with hundreds of men, women and children upon the upper floors, whose only avenue of escape was a narrow stair-way, inclosed with wood, and if the flames had then got beyond control a fearful loss of human life must have occurred. The disaster so long threatened happily occurred at last at a time when the vast building was entirely deserted, and was therefore unattended by the horror so long feared and so often escaped.

The New-York Printing Company is a Tammany concern, Mr. Wm. M. Tweed being a principal stockholder, and Charles E. Wilbur the President and General Manager. Under these auspices the Company naturally had a monopoly of City work, and being kept constantly busy at remunerative prices was in a very flourishing condition. It is probable that they will soon be ready to recommence operations, as for the reason that the flames were conducted from floor to floor by the "copy-box," the walls are intact, and the building is generally injured in such a way that it can be quickly repaired. The composition-room, on the sixth floor, was totally destroyed, but the job-room, on the third floor, escaped with comparatively little damage, and all of the valuable stereotype plates, being in the vaults, were saved unharmed. The disaster is very serious as it is, but it would have been much greater but for the energy of the firemen and the skill with which they were directed by Chief-Engineer Perley and District Engineer Reynolds. Their labors were greatly seconded by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct Police, who personally directed his men engaged in keeping back the great crowd of idlers naturally attracted to the scene and constantly pressing upon the firemen.

Nothing is certainly known as to the origin of the catastrophe, but it is generally believed that it must have been caused by some one's carelessly throwing a lighted cigar upon the floor of the office.

An Acre of Buildings in Flames in Boston—Many Tenement-Houses Destroyed.

From the Boston Traveller, April 30.

An alarm of fire called out the firemen of the city at about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The fire broke out in a hay mart, a large frame building on the corner of Travers and Canal streets, and before the alarm was sounded the building was all in flames. The wind was quite strong from the south-east, and blew the flames toward wooden buildings in the neighborhood. The building where the fire broke out was on the south-east corner, and the first building to which it spread was on the opposite side of Travers-street, occupied by A. Hoyt & Sons, dealers in hay. In the rear of the building was a stable which was next on fire and was speedily consumed. At this stage of the conflagration the wood-work of the new depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, on the south-east corner of Traverse and Canal streets, took fire, and at the same time the freight depot on the north-east corner of those streets. Engines had now begun to arrive, and well-directed streams of water stopped the fire in the depots. Meantime the fire was rapidly making its way toward Causeway-street, taking in its path many small wooden buildings, occupied for the storage of hay and stables. Much of the personal property in these buildings was saved by the efforts of the occupants. Several horses were not got out in season, and perished in the flames. Several buildings in the rear, between Canal and Friend streets, used for the storage of mahogany and other lumber, next fell a prey to the flames, with their contents. A portion of this lumber was owned by Bixby, corner of Friend and Causeway streets. There was a fire in the same locality a few months ago, commencing at the same place with this fire. At the northwest corner of Travers and Friend streets, a large wooden building occupied as a grocery-store below and dwellings above, took fire and was partially consumed. The adjoining wooden building, occupied as a tenement-house, soon followed. The occupants of these houses saved much of their furniture in a damaged condition.

At 2½ o'clock both sides of Friend-street were on fire below Travers. Buffum's grocery on that corner was enveloped in flames, and just catching. Boynton & Bros., cracker depot, was closed, and threatened, and the large iron and machine-shop of brick, opposite, was sending up volumes of flame.

At 2½ o'clock, also, the whole of Friend-street court, a place of forty tenements, was in flames. Above the roar of the flames, occasionally, the screams of children could be heard from within the burning court. At that time the men of Warren Hook and Ladder were entering the burning buildings. The buildings between Friend-street court and the corner of Travers, six in all, some brick and some wood, were threatened by fire on the rear and both flanks. Three alarms were given, and engines were present from Charlestown and East Cambridge, and from all parts of Boston, including Dorchester and the Highlands. Half an hour after the fire broke out all the avenues in the vicinity of the fire were thronged with spectators. Huge volumes of smoke rose from the scene of the fire, and could be seen at a great distance. The large Exchange sale stables of Emerson & Porter were in flames at a little before 3 o'clock. The horses, 100 in number, and the carriages, were all saved.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston, May 1.—The loss of property by the fire of Saturday afternoon, on Travers, Friend and Canal streets, is estimated at $100,000. A large quantity of hay and straw was consumed. A. P. Doty loses $24,000, insured; D. A. Hoyt, $20,000, insured for $12,000; C. A. Hoyt & Son, $5,000, insured for $2,000 on the building. Ryerson & Harris, stable-keepers; Weston & Bixby, lumber-dealers; Henry F. Trask, harness-maker, and many others are among the sufferers. The tenement-house was owned by Cyrus Wakefield, and valued at $10,000. This building was filled with poor families and was entirely destroyed, the inmates losing everything. John S. Jacobs, engineer, and John A. Pires, fireman, were severely but not dangerously injured by the falling of a wall.

Fatal Accident at a Funeral in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, April 28.

Yesterday afternoon, while the funeral procession of Lieut. Philip Siebert was proceeding out Montgomery pike, and had reached a point just below the Reading road, a frightful accident occurred. Some of the carriages in the forepart of the procession were halted, when a general backing down occurred; during which, a buggy containing Mr. Jacob Schneiter, a cigar maker, and his wife, was backed over a small embankment and overturned, injuring Mrs. Schneiter fatally, and her husband so seriously that his life is despaired of by his physicians.

They were immediately picked up and carried to their residence, where the wife died at 9:55 P. M. About 11½ this morning the attending physicians performed the operation of trepanning upon Mr. Schneiter, by removing two pieces of the fractured skull. At noon today the wounded man was still living, with faint hopes of recovery. He was entirely speechless, but his hearing was not impaired in the least, and there were no signs of mental derangement. Mr. Schneiter is fifty years of age and is a gentleman of some means. Coroner Bertschinger held an inquest on the body of the unfortunate woman this morning, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death from internal injuries received by being thrown out of a buggy, while attending the funeral of Philip Siebert."

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Forty-Sixth Anniversary Meeting—Annual Report and Addresses.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the New-York Bible Society was celebrated last evening at the South Reformed Church at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. The annual report was read by D. S. Everson, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary, from which it appeared that the agents of the Society had visited 48,810 families during the year. Of these, 7,083 were found destitute of the Scriptures, and 9,206 volumes were distributed among them. There were also 1,121 Bibles left at the various hotels. The Marine Committee has caused to be distributed 2,087 Bibles and 26,189 Testaments on board various foreign and American vessels, among the sailors and passengers; 17,000 have been scattered among emigrants, before their arrival on our shores; 7,067 volumes have been printed in the French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages, and distributed at Catholic ports through the agencies of the Society. The emigration and other public institutions, have received 20,399 volumes, and the prisons and penitentiaries 1,881 volumes. The aggregate distributions of the Society for the year amounted to 70,189 volumes—11,269 Bibles, 57,397 Testaments, and 1,420 other parts. The total receipts of the treasury were $21,660 62, which have been received from the different churches in the following proportions: $12,387 41 from the Presbyterian, $1,026 36 from the Methodist Episcopal, $1,509 57 from the Protestant Episcopal, $1,403 78 from the Reformed, $977 50 from the Congregational, $95 from the Lutheran, $2,306 56 from sales and donations. The expenditures have been $22,735 15, leaving a deficit of $950 53. The receipts for 1868 were $24,197 71.

After the reading of the report, Rev. John E. Cookman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke upon the importance of disseminating the Scriptures, in view of the large immigration from foreign countries. He spoke of the free distribution of the Bible as a characteristic feature of Protestant Churches, and thought they should combine their forces against the dangers which threatened them from the influx of foreigners. This danger, he said, was threefold, arising from the Catholicism of the Irish, the rationalism of the Germans and the idolatry of the Chinese. This was not to be neutralized by force or legislation, nor by secular education, but by the spread of the Bible broadcast among the aliens which reach our ports. We must do something with them or they will do something with us. Already the municipal affairs of this City, and nearly all its public institutions, were given over to the Catholics, and they aspired to control the legislation of the State. They were trying to galvanize into life the old doctrine of the union of Church and State, and were laying hands upon "the pride, the hope and the glory of American institutions, the public-school system." An equal danger threatened from the encroachment of the liberal doctrines of the German free-thinkers, which were accompanied and followed by a desecration of the Sabbath and a general recklessness and impiety. The Chinese invasion, too, menaced us with another enemy which must be met and vanquished, and against all these hosts our most potent weapon was the Bible.

Rev. A. E. Kittredge, who was expected to treat at length on the subject of the Bible in schools, was detained at home by sickness, and the closing address was delivered by Rev. Henry B. Gamble, who referred to the stupendous effects which had been wrought by the Bible on the laws, the literature and the social life of modern civilization. He believed that the machinations of no set of men, seconded by German infidelity and Chinese idolatry, could set back the tide of God's truth so long as the power of multiplying copies of the Scripture existed. He closed his address with an appeal to all Protestants to unite in the great work of scattering abroad the Word of God.

The exercises were then concluded with singing and the benediction.

Health of Mill Operatives in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, April 27.

There has been much discussion in this, and other manufacturing countries, in regard to the effect upon health of confinement to daily labor in the work-rooms occupied by the operative population for the space of ten, and more, hours daily. It is presumed that all intelligent persons believe that the mills of this country devoted to the manufacture of cotton, or of wool, will not bear an unfavorable comparison with those of the countries of Europe in their adaptation by ventilation, and in the possession of other general requisites, to secure comfort and health.

Circumstances have not been favorable to an accurate determination of facts upon the subject of the effect of such confinement upon persons employed in our mills.

We are favored with a careful report of a population consisting of 3,800 working people, about equally divided between the sexes, the preponderance being males, all over fifteen years of age, much the larger proportion being more than twenty years of age. These work-people were occupied during the year ending April 1st, inst.:

1. In the manufacture of cotton to be woven.
2. In the manufacture of wool to be woven.
3. In weaving fabrics of cotton or wool.
4. In bleaching, dyeing and finishing the same.

It has been accurately determined that of these 3,800 operatives, 280 were so ill at some one time during the year as to require the advice and attention of a physician; or one person in every 13½, or 74 in every 1,000. Of these 280, 11 died. The average length of the sickness of these persons was seven weeks.

The sickness of the four classes may be seen as below:

Of the first class, nine per cent.
Of the second class, nine and seven-tenths per cent.
Of the third class, (nearly all females,) five and seven-tenths per cent.
Of the fourth class, six and three-tenths per cent.

The diseases may be thus classified:

Of the 280 persons who were sick, four and six-tenths per cent. suffered from humors or diseases of the blood; thirty-nine and six-tenths per cent. suffered from fevers; ten per cent. suffered from accident in and out of mills; seven and eight-tenths per cent. simply required rest and recuperation; eleven per cent. had diseases of the digestive organs; sixteen and four-tenths per cent. had diseases of the lungs and adjacent passages.

We have seen no estimate that indicated so positive a degree of health in a general community as this, or that rated the number of like cases of sickness at less than one person, over fifteen years of age, in every six persons of the entire population. Some estimates are very much greater than this.

It is interesting to notice the proportion of accidents; there being but seven cases in each one thousand persons daily at work in connection with machinery, and some of these accidents occurred to the parties when out of the mills.

When it is remembered that in some rooms of our mills, the temperature averages as high as 75° Fahrenheit, and in the room for sizing or dressing warps nearly or quite 100° Fahrenheit; that many have the air more or less filled with dirt, and the fibers of cotton or of wool; while others have the atmosphere impregnated with the various gases produced by the combination of chemicals; that others are constantly filled with steam; and that there are others where the work is of such character that the workmen are constantly wet, every day of the year that they work; it would seem that this exhibit must prove that work in our mills and dye-works is not unusually unfavorable to health. W.

Tiffany & Co.,
SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.
ARE DAILY RECEIVING, OF THEIR OWN MAKE, NEW PATTERNS, IN STERLING SILVER, OF FORKS, SPOONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.
COMBINATIONS OF THESE PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
THEY WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PIECES IN GILT, PARCEL-GILT, AND WITH THEIR NEW FINISH.
OUTFITS AT A FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.
—*Advertisement.*

By the courtesy of the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, the Wood Brothers have temporarily removed their stock of carriages to the Armory on 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where they will remain during the rebuilding of their premises on Broadway.

We call attention to their advertisement in another column.—*Advertisement.*

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. Brooks'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price. —*Advertisement.*

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, sick headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Prostration Played Out.

Violent purgatives, emetics, salivants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.

The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspeptics, instead of dosing themselves with epsom salts, aloes, colocynth, jalap and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, from sleepless, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of the great invigorant, and bless the day when the adulterated liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly efficient and entirely harmless.

Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from seasickness, and from the disturbing influences of changes of temperature and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing, appetizing, gently exhilarating action.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepit.

There is not a city, town or settlement on the American continent where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics, and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Every lady who wants a sweet breath should use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS daily.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

COCHRANE—PUTNEY.—On Thursday, April 28, 1870, by Rev. J. A. Roach, Alex. S. Cochrane to Annie E. Putney, all of this City.

EVANS—DESLANDES.—On Saturday, April 30, at the Chapel of St. Augustine, by Rev. J. B. C. Beaubien, Isaac Evans to Justine Cornet, only child of P. F. C. Deslandes, M. D., both of this City.

RUSSELL—WHITMAN.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. Boynton, Charles P. Russell, of New-York, to Miss Lucia Whitman, of Washington. No cards.

ZABRISKIE—BOORAEM.—On Thursday, April 28, at Grace Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. McCurdy, Augustus Zabriskie to Josephine B., daughter of Henry A. Booraem, of Jersey City.

DIED.

BILLINGS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 1, 1870, Sophia Wetherbee, wife of Oel Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., aged 74 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral services will be held at Woodstock, Vt., on Tuesday, May 3.

CLEARMAN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, May 1, Frederick G., son of George M. and Catharine C. Clearman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROCKETT.—On Saturday evening, April 30, Rebecca Latitia, only child of Simon and Rebecca Crockett, aged 10 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church corner Bedford and Morton sts., on Tuesday, May 3, at 1 o'clock.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, April 30, in the 26th year of his age, Alonzo R. Cushman, Jr., eldest son of Alonzo R. and Elizabeth A. Cushman.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, May 2, at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 418 West 19th-st.

DUPIGNAC.—On Saturday morning, April 30, Emma, beloved wife of James F. Dupignac.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 11 Van Nest-place, (Charles-st.,) on Tuesday, May 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DAHLGREN.—On Friday, April 29, Eva, daughter of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, Matthew P. Read, No. 260 Madison-avenue, on Monday morning, May 2, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HALLENBOKE.—At New-Monmouth, on Friday, April 29, Josephine Bell, wife of A. B. Hallenboke.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at New-Monmouth on Monday, May 2. Boats leave foot of Duane-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, April 30, William Beach Lawrence, Jr., in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, May 3, at 11 A. M.

LENOX.—On Wednesday, April 27, Jennet, daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, the 2d of May, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

The funeral of Miss Jennet Lenox is postponed until Tuesday morning, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the place above mentioned.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, April 30, Sarah Lockwood, widow of Andrew Lockwood.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Chas. A. Lockwood, No. 71 7th-av.

MOREHEAD.—On Saturday, April 30, Mrs. Adelia Hunter Morehead, aged 40 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of James B. Pollock, at Port Richmond, S. I. Steamboats leave Pier No. 19, North River, for Port Richmond, at 10½ A. M. and 12 M.

SMILLIE.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Saturday evening, April 30, Thos. C. Smillie, of the firm of Thos. Tweed & Co., late Smillie & Co., aged 34 years and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 3; also, the friends of his mother-in-law, Mrs. James A. Stevens.

STEVENSON.—On Sunday morning, May 1, Sarah E., youngest child of Frederick B. and Mary H. Stevenson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her grandfather's residence, No. 265 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

SAXTON.—On Thursday, April 28, Sarah W. Saxton, wife of John Saxton, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Josiah S. Bennet, No. 114 West 23d-st., on Monday, May 2, at 11 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 1, Kate Hartle, wife of Edward W. Taylor, of San Francisco.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WHITLOCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 28, at the residence of her son, near New-Brunswick, N. J., Mary Whitlock, relict of Sidney E. Whitlock, formerly of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of James Phyfe, No. 244 West 24th-st., on Monday, May 2, at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 1st factor, 150 pieces, $37 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, best quality, 176 pieces, $37 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—CHANDELIERS, and other GAS-FIXTURES, at about half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—SILVER-PLATED WARE and TABLE CUTLERY, at about half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—FRENCH CLOCKS and BRONZE, COLORED and GILT DINNER and TEA SETS, at about half price.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANS, and opera glasses, selling at greatly reduced prices, and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

NYS

LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YORK" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YORK" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent, Inventor of the Celebrated "N. Y. S." and "New York" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 2[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF MASTER MASONS held April 27, at the new Exchange Rooms, No. 27 Park-place, it was

Resolved, That we, the master masons, will sustain the master stone-cutters and flaggers in the course they have taken with their employes, and that we will not receive estimates, nor make contracts with such firms who submit to the dictation of the workmen, being detrimental to the building interests generally at the present time. MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

ALEX. M. ROSS, Act. Chairman.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Probably one strong reason that the sales of real estate have, during the last week, been even more extensive than usual, was the near approach to the 1st of May. But whatever may have been the cause, it is a fact that the property offered was of a superior quality, and the prices obtained better on the whole than for some weeks past. Thursday was the heaviest day of the week, and the sales on that day at the Exchange, for New-York property alone, reached $287,365. It is to be hoped that the impetus which has been received during the week may continue, and a more active market be the result.

The sales for this week, as so far advertised, are not remarkably numerous. Some valuable property is offered, however, and of this may be noted that of the New-York Dry Dock Company, to be sold to-morrow by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange Rooms, and the sales of a number of well-located village lots and other property at New-Market, N. J., which also takes place to-morrow, on the ground, under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother. On Wednesday, James M. Miller is to sell a large lot of improved City property, and on Thursday Muller, Wilkins & Co. and E. H. Ludlow each offer some desirable lots.

In addition to the public sales, a considerable amount of property has changed hands at private sale. Most of these sales have been noted during the week. The following additional transactions have been made by V. K. Stevenson & Son:

4-story dwelling No. 43 East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 25x100	$[illegible]
Grand Boulevard, s. e. corner 52d-st., 1 corner lot, 25x99	14,500
1 lot adjoining, same size	3,000
1 lot adjoining, same size	3,000
1 lot adjoining, same size	3,000
Total	$[illegible]

The same firm has also effected the following leases, which will convey some idea of rents for the ensuing year:

TRANSACTIONS IN LETTING.

For 3 years, each year, for the four-story small brown-stone house, No. 4 West 46th-st.	$2,400
For 3 years, each year, for the four-story small brown-stone house, No. 10 West 46th-st.	2,400
For 3 years, each year, for the four-story small brown-stone house, No. 12 West 46th-st.	2,400
For 1 year, for the large dwelling No. 32 Clinton-place (8th-st.)	2,700
For 1 year, for the small three-story brown-stone house, north side of 47th-st., first house west of 5th-av.	1,300
For 1 year, for the medium-sized four-story dwelling, No. 179 Waverley-place	1,800

The total number of transfers of New-York real estate for the week ending April 30 was 100, representing $2,696,217, which sum is above the average. The sales at the Exchange for City property amounted for the week to $543,120.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Henry-st., s. s., 161 ft. e. of Market-st., 25x98	$8,000
Oak-st., No. 27, 25x85	5,100
Vandewater-st., No. 32, 20x30	5,500
Washington-st., w. s., between Beach and Hubert sts., 20x80	8,400
5th-st., s. s., 275.11 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25.1x97	nom.
9th-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x120	20,000
9th-st., n. s., 104.3 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x92.11	18,000
11th-st., s. s., 317.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x94.8	10,000
13th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.11x92	7,450
17th-st., s. s., 366 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	20,000
22d-st., n. s., 244.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.1x98.9	16,000
26th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
27th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	18,000
32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	6,650
35th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	65,000
36th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	11,000
38th-st., s. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.2x98.9	7,900
37th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,670
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22.2x98.9 } 40th-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22.6x98.9 }	75,000
42d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22.4x100.5	40,000
48th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.11x14x27.3x14x100.5	7,000
60th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 14x100.5	12,000
65th-st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	1,650
76th-st., s. s., 353.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x102.2	15,000
86th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 } 88th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 }	14,500
106th-st., n. s., 308 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.8x100.11	8,500
116th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 1½ x block	10,000
128th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.11	7,500
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 14.11 ft. n. of 130th-st., 70.11x296x90.4x270	4,000
3d-av. and 105th-st., s. w. corner, 100.9x100	12,000
6th-av., e. s., 74.2 ft. n. of 29th-st., 24.7x100	75,000
9th-av. and 61st-st., n. w. corner, 24.2x22x24.4x22x100.5x100	24,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 304.11 ft. e. of Smith-st., 17.9x100	$7,500
Broadway, n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 50x50x29x30	9,250
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 25x100	3,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	2,500
Dean-st., n. s., 112 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	5,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	5,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 312 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 18x100	4,000
Hoyt and Union sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	18,000
Henry-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Woodhull-st., 22x90	10,500
Leonard-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Montrose-av., 25x75	2,700
Livingston-st., s. s., 126.7 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 70.5x192.6	7,000
McDonough-st. and Lewis-av., n. w. corner, 400x100	21,850
Rutledge-st., s. s., 303.8 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 207.6x100	12,500
Ross-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x80	9,000
South 8th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100	7,100
State-st., n. s., 149 ft. w. of Powers-st., 25x100	1,000
State-st., n. s., 129 ft. w. of Powers-st., 25x100	12,500
State-st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of Powers-st., 25x100	12,500
Woodhull-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	10,500
Willow-st., w. s., 200.4 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 25x[illegible]	[illegible]
Willoughby-st., n. s., 41.8 ft. e. of Adams-st., 22x[illegible]	26,000
Carlton-av., e. s., 44.9 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x71.4	10,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 416.9 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	800
De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st., s. w. corner, 34.1x67.3x30x72.5	12,000
Gates-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	12,000
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100	5,000
Gates-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 50x100	5,000
Myrtle-av., 63.8 ft. e. of Duffield-st., 20x100	12,000
Schenectady-av., e. s., 87 ft. n. of Dean-st., 20x100	600

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.	
1st-av., 50x200	$1,200
1st-av., near Fowler-av., 100x100	1,300
Edgewater.	
Bay-st., adjoining land of W. J. Staples, 25x100	$500
Northfield.	
Wimant-st., 3 lots, each 50x152.6	$900
Adjoining land of Philip Wheeler, 50x150	50

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

College Point.	
College-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Washington-av., 50x100	$700
Flushing.	
Lawrence and High sts., s. e. corner, 77x50x70x30 } Lawrence-st., e. s., 51.4 ft. n. of Bank-st., 51.4x100.5 }	$8,000
Newtown.	
Wilbour-av. and William-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	$550
Roslyn.	
Road from the Turnpike to Dennis Reagan's, n. s., adjoining Hegeman's, 1 acre	$1,250

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.	
Carpenter-av., adjoining Zophar Carpenter's, ½ acre	$3,000
Eastchester.	
Church and Cedar sts., s. w. corner, 175x250	$1,000
Morrisania.	
Gerard-st., n. e. s., 104 ft. s. of Retreat-av., 25x100	$2,300
Arcularius-place, s. s., 584 ft. e. of Gerard-av., 50x112	4,500
West Farms.	
Southern Boulevard, w. s., adjoining Richard Corse's, 100x240	$2,000
Prospect-av. and Elizabeth-st., s. w. corner, 100x[illegible]	2,600
Locust-av., n. e. s., lot No. 7, Ryer's property, 27x100	200
135th-st., s. s., lot No. 304, map of Unionport, 100x216	700
Yonkers.	
Brooks-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of School-st., 50x70	$800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Monmouth-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Waverley-place, 100x201.3	$14,400
Wall-st., 173 ft. from Ferry-st., 25x150	500
East Orange.	
Sussex-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Sterling-st., 50x132x58.6x171.4 } Sussex-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Sterling-av., 50x114x51.6x132.1 } Sussex-av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Sterling-av., 50x76.5x58.6x94.10 } Sussex-av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Sterling-av., 75.5x74.1 }	$3,300
Halstead-st., e. s., 1,220 ft. s. of M. & E. R. R., 100x235	5,500
Caldwell.	
Cook to Shreve, 13¼ acres	$10,000
Bergen.	
Marion-place, s. s., sold to Jno. Steele, 40x100	$1,200
Bayonne.	
Lennet-st., s. s., section No. 115, Burns' lot, 25x100	$900
Hudson City.	
Newark-st., n. s., lots Nos. 127, 128, map of Hoboken Land Association No. 3, 50x100	$400
Germania-av., w. s., lots Nos. 7 and 8, Kansveg's map	1,300
Jersey City.	
South 5th-st., n. s., e. of Brunswick-av., M. A. Rose's lot, 112.2x80	$2,800
Union.	
Main-st., n. s., lots Nos. 177 and 178, block No. 19, 25x100	$675
East Newark.	
Sussex-st., s. s., near 1st-st., 41x31x27	$2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 23d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of L. P. HAYS, No. 73 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, with carpets, chandeliers, mirrors, cornices, $50,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,752 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 33 and 34 West 51st st., 21x56. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 223 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE ON 5th-av., above Madison-square; price, $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 17TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 2d avs., four-story brick, brown-stone trimming; has all the improvements and is in good order; can be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.; possession immediately if required; the neighborhood is first-class, near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE BUYERS, INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, BY THE ACRE OR PLOT, FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT.

In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. DUMONT. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling-house, about forty feet square, three stories, with two-story extension complete, with bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, laundry, milk-room, furnace, range, butler's pantry, gas-pipes, &c.; also carriage-house and stable, with bedroom, ice-house, (filled with ice,) and cistern, and about 1½ acres of land; within a quarter of a mile of railroad station, and one hour from New-York; price, $22,000(?); terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale at very much less than value, situated within five minutes' walk of station, in the vicinity of fine improvements, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valley; the dwelling is modern in appearance, and contains thirteen rooms, mantels, range, furnace, &c.; grounds comprise two acres, situated on a corner, very nicely laid out and improved; coach-house and stable. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR RYE DEPOT, NEW-Haven Railroad, a farm of 40 acres; large house, bath, water-closet, barn, carriage and horse house, workshop, wood-shed, hennery, &c.; fine shade-trees in lawn; fine orchard in full bearing; pears, cherries, grapevines and all the small fruit fully matured; large garden; located near the Boulevard from Portchester to Tarrytown. A photographic view of the place can be seen by applying at No. 40 Spruce-st.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Residence, four acres, quantity of fruit and shade; near depot; views unsurpassed; ample stable accommodations; price low; will rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 2 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A NUMber of elegant country residences; also a number of fine locations for manufacturing, and a large number of fine building sites. Inquire of, or address, M. N. WILSON, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—1,000 OR 2,000 ACRES OF LAND, at Islip, L. I., admirably adapted and located for suburban divisions; price $75 per acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED—In the delightful village of Cazenovia, a fine large house, with grounds. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated lawn, gardens, orchards and woodland, with numerous walks and carriage-drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall. The out-buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, barn, greenhouse, gardener's and gate cottages, gas-house, &c., all in complete order, and supplied with every convenience for the residence and homestead of a gentleman of taste and leisure, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steam-boat, or by drive through Central Park. To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years, at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad. Apply to R. M. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherford Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

AN ELEGANT PLACE AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., to rent, fully furnished; residence contains eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, conservatory; four acres in lawns and garden; ample stable accommodations; eight minutes walk from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISland, about one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, a most desirable and beautifully-situated Summer residence, with stable, well-stocked garden and cow. For particulars apply to C. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO RENT CHEAP—AT LITTLE NECK, L. I., on North Shore Railroad, on elevated grounds, commanding fine views of the Sound, a very commodious house, adjoining the Douglass country-seat; rent $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome brick-concrete residence, containing every convenience, gas, water, stables, gardener's house, four acres, abundance of fruit, to rent, fully furnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and basement, cellar and attic, and all the improvements; furnace and fifteen rooms; elegant order. No. 45 West Baltic-st. Apply to R. STEVENSON, No. 205 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Sackett-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WELL SHADED, TEN rooms; ten minutes' walk (flagged) from depot; furnished or unfurnished; rent $450 or $400. A large quantity of box for garden edging cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. T. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT GREENwich, Conn., to let for the season; pleasantly situated, just beside Mianus River; old-fashioned house; plain furniture; moderate rent. Apply to R. FERRIS, No. 165 Washington-st.

TO LET—ON 60TH-ST., SOUTH SIDE, SECond brick house east of Avenue A; rent, $500; two-story and basement, hot and cold water, gas and bath-room. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE ON THE SOUND, NEAR Greenwich, Conn.; partially furnished; location unexceptionable; board accepted in part payment of rent. Apply at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 2.

AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence to let for the Summer; modern improvements; fruit, shade, stable, carriage-house; river view. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a convenient house, near the landing, for the Summer or longer, at a low price. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 45 West 28th-st., to let, partially furnished; possession immediately.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING. Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

NEW-ROCHELLE. Forty minutes steam from City. ECHO POINT. Ten acres on water. To let or for sale. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

HOTEL TO RENT.—TO RENT, FOR A term of years, a first-class hotel, in the upper part of the City; the elegant furniture to be bought, as may be agreed, and much below its value. None but responsible principals need apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 1,270 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF LAND IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THIS CITY.—A large number of mechanics have combined for the plan of a settlement and to carry on the manufacturing business on a joint stock basis, and now seek to communicate with one or more owners of a considerable tract of land near this City, convenient to railroad or river, for the purpose of erecting a factory and buildings thereon, as well as dwellings for themselves. Communications may be directed to E. I. LAND, Box No. 107 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE. First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles. Our entire stock warranted. BOHNENCAMP & BOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS, No. 934 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FOR SALE—TWO ROSE-WOOD PARLOR suites; carpets; very pretty curtains, fit any windows; handsome rose-wood bedroom set, and a variety of household furniture; all in good condition; seven-octave rose-wood piano, round corners. Seen Tuesday at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLISS(?).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, &c. TUESDAY, MAY 3, AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES. Partition sale of the estate of John Griggs, deceased, AT DUNELLEN, NEW-JERSEY. This property comprises a dwelling containing eleven rooms, with seven acres; a dwelling containing seven rooms, with two acres; a store property well located, and ten villa plots, varying from one to two acres. This property is situated in the center of the village—on the main street—and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and stores. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place May 4. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. TUESDAY, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling-house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Purdy(?), deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE, the very valuable mansion-house, with elaborate out-building and greenhouse, with sixty-six acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and the Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm-tenants' house, meadows, orchards, woodland, locust grove; house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots, from five to eleven acres each. Also, three acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison; also, a fine collection of plants in greenhouse on the premises. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and full particulars at the office of the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., and of the auctioneer, 28 Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, north-west corner of Houston and Mercer sts.—Three-story attic basement and under-cellar high-stoop brick, 25x50, with extension lot, 25x100. Particulars of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Indorsed by the State of Alabama, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company. These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering the entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $500,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 79 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville. We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 16 Exchange-place. CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE. FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York. COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY, Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1. QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME. JOHN R. MURRAY, 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR BONDS, A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 95, FLAT, the accrued interest from Nov. 1 going to the buyer. The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing. We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market. United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

O. B. Wood, 25 Nassau-st., OFFERS FOR SALE $50,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bond, indorsed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due 1885. $50,000 MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD, indorsed by GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, 7 per cent., at 90 and interest. $25,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BOND, 7 per cent., suitable for Savings Banks, at 98¼ and interest.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870. NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 764, 804, [illegible], 957, of $1,000 each. According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870, and the bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 1,283, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for. CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO. NO. 32 WALL-ST. Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold. Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks. Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States. Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest. We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission. Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts. Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated. Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Dividends and Coupons collected.

MARYLAND COAL COM'Y. CENTRAL COAL COMPANY AND MARYLAND COAL COMPANY CONSOLIDATED. OFFICE No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAMES HOY, New-York. CHAS. L. ANTHONY, New-York. FRANCIS SKIDDY, New-York. HENRY R. KUNHARDT, New-York. SAMUEL F. BARGER, New-York. L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, New-York. HARRY CONRAD, New-York. RICHARD SULLIVAN, Boston, Mass. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass. JAMES H. HOYT, Stamford, Conn. DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, New-Haven, Conn. Orders for "GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL" from the Central and Maryland Mines, received at the offices of the Company, NO. 111 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 77 STATE-ST., Boston. NO. 24 SECOND-ST., Baltimore. HARRY CONRAD, President. HARRY E. HOY, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL. Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 32 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

ELECTION. OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, May 9, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1870. CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible], for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y. L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, on the 6th day of June at 3½ o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of May, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 7th day of June next at 10 A. M. W. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870. TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent. J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of four directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held in the City of Milwaukee on the 4th day of June, 1870, the polls to be open from noon until 3 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on 10th May at 3 P. M., and be reopened on 13th June at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent. APRIL 28, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., ALBANY, April 28, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, the 16th day of May. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons falling due May 1, 1870, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will be opened at No. 48 Wall-st. on THURSDAY, May 12. D. J. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, E. J. TODD, THEO. F. HAY, E. McMURDY.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 900 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of those counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $4,500,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 32 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS, Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive. By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 18, 1870. THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold upon presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of Government tax. L. M. LAWSON, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 2d day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF FIRST ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21, 1870.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. JOHN E. KEARNY(?), Cashier.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, April 22, 1870. THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. G. T. POLLARD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage eight per cent. bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid at the office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1870. THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON registered bonds, due May 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification. The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed April 22, and reopen May 2. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of E. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 32 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 4, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d May next at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th inst. until 2d May. WM. WHITE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2d. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS COMPANY 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st May (Sunday) on the 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be cashed at the Union Trust Company, New-York, on and after 2d May, 1870. UTLEY & DOUGHERTY.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of Four per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May. E. BUCK, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of A. R. BAYLIS & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after May 2d. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st. JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for an English girl to go with a family to England as maid or nurse; wages sufficient compensation; she would travel on the Continent if desired at $12 per month. Apply for one week at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call on Monday at No. 2[illegible] 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—(WITH A FAMILY GOING TO Newport for the Summer,) a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' and Grover & Baker's machines; is a good nurse; best City reference. Apply at No. 349 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, PROTestant, speaks English perfectly, a situation as lady's maid or young lady's maid; has no objection to travel to Europe; City reference. Call for two days at 450 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant (Scotch) woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds English, French and American cooking, bone lard, good baker; go to country; has best City reference. Apply at No. 369 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; no objection to do fine washing; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 348 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to obtain a situation for a first-class cook and an excellent seamstress. Apply at No. 17 East 22d-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock. No objection to the country; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family as cook; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 148 3d-av., in the hair-dressing establishment.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and daughter, situations; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do up-stairs work and sew; [illegible] good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing if required; good reference can be given. Call to be seen at No. 154 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a seamstress' situation; cut and fit; operate on machine, dress-maker, &c.; will nurse or do chamber-work; highly recommended. Call at No. 320 6th-av., new No. 388.

WANTED—A FRENCH COOK'S SITUATION by a highly-recommended and very efficient woman about 30; can do French, English or American cooking; will go to Newport, or most anywhere else in country or City. Call at No. 230 4th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, a laundress' situation; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the best manner, or chamber-work and laundress or fine washing; has the best City reference. Call at 330 4th-av., new No. 392.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER of experienced tidy nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, excellent cooks, laundresses, house-workers, young girls of all nations, country or City, at BOOKHAM'S, No. [illegible] 6th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; can operate on a sewing-machine. Call at No. 60 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Call at No. 220 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last employer. Address private residence No. 345 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 33 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as a first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 117 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day or week in private families; can operate on several machines. Call at No. 205 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and do sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 112 East 73d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; competent to take care of an invalid, or any kind of sickness. Call for two days at No. 169 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse; best City reference. Call on or address, for two days, H. D., No. 46 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion as chamber-maid, nurse or for general housework. Apply at No. 188 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 263 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 187 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH, English servants our specialty, with Catholic and Protestant Irish, constantly ready at the magnificent office, No. 188 6th-av., above 10th-st.

FLUTING AND ALL KINDS OF FINE washing done by an honest, capable woman, at No. 345 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; would prefer to go in the country. Address ROBERT, Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom in the country. Call, or address present employer, JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. [illegible] East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in City or country. Address J. [illegible], Box No. 210 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class married man, no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages, harness, &c.; best City reference as to capability by present employer. Call on or address J. W., at Brewster's Carriage Repository, No. [illegible] 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, City or country; a quick, active, steady young man, not afraid to work; thoroughly understands driving, care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; moderate wages. Apply to A. G. D., No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable, temperate, industrious and reliable Protestant married man; understands his business thoroughly, and otherwise useful; excellent City reference given. Address E. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, man as first-class coachman or plain gardener; wife as chamber-maid, waitress or seamstress; understand care of a gentleman's place; Protestants; undoubted City references. Address M. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country and will make himself willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Call or address M. O., No. 7 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply to or address COACHMAN, No. 2 Roosevelt-st., [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, with eighteen years' City reference from his last employer; leaving on account of parting with his horses; is sober, willing and honest; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 38 East 41st-st., private stables.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; regularly trained to the business from his youth; no incumbrance; City or country; twenty-five years' experience in City driving; will make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man, lately landed; thoroughly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address in the shoe-store, No. 117 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families; can give the best of references. Call at or address private residence, No. [illegible] West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, as his present employer is going to Europe; can give satisfactory reference. Address P. S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRable, respectable young man as waiter and butler, and to be generally useful; thoroughly understands his business and has the highest testimonials. Apply or direct WAITER, No. 203 7th-av., in store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; perfectly understands it in every respect; can milk, and is willing to help in a garden; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 229 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country. Address S. R., Box No. 238 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; thoroughly understands his business; will be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address ROSS, No. 23 West 2[illegible]-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; is a good groom and driver; sober, honest and industrious; first-class City and country reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. [illegible] Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, Arthur's Stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, industrious married man; no incumbrance; can milk; understands the management of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Call or address saddler-store, No. 446 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; refers to his last place, where he lived six years. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a sober, single man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address for two days, H. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A situation to take charge of a house during the absence of the family in the Summer months; terms reasonable. For particulars, call at No. 17 Grove-st., corner Bedford.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GERMAN, Irish, English and American coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands and useful men, both married and single. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also, female help.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; has the best City reference; lived three years with his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's Stables, No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and is a good safe driver; will go to any part of the country; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; country preferred; has two years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at the feed-store, No. 33 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; best reference for two years from last employer. Address W. C., No. [illegible] 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and wife, he as coachman and waiter, (understands some gardening;) she as cook or general servant; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; temperate, reliable and thoroughly efficient; undoubted references; no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Address D., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; he is thoroughly experienced in the care of horses and can give the very best of City reference from his last place. Call on or address E. F., No. 13 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an active young man, a Protestant; can be highly recommended as competent to fill the above situation; no objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; can give seven years' City reference from former employer; no objection to the country. Call or address J. C., No. 20 East 14th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man (Protestant) as gardener or coachman and gardener, where a willing and obliging man is required, with good reference. Address J. F., Box No. 228 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man; he thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly sober and obliging. Address S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man with good reference of three years' standing from last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; City or country; is willing and obliging. Address for two days JAS. A., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER BY a young man, a native of England; age, 30; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good reference given. Address G. R., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging. Can be seen two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TEN FIRST-class farm hands and experienced gardeners, English, Scotch, French, German, Swedish and American. Call at No. 6 Bowling-green.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE number of smart, competent girls, with good reference, American, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish, Protestants and others, for good situations, in City or country, at highest wages; also girls to travel; at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 109 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. [illegible] 6TH-av., a large number of nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, governesses, waitresses, chamber-maids, professed and other cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and all French, English, German, Irish, Scotch, suited with excellent situations.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations ready for a large number of experienced servants in first-class private families; girls lately landed suited immediately; no charge till engaged.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY competent to superintend the packing and shipping of goods in a large retail store. Address SHIPPER, Station A.

WANTED—A WAITRESS TO GO TO THE country; four hours distance by railroad. Apply on Monday, May 2, at No. 21 University-place, not before 1 and not later than 1½ o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, in a small private family residing a short distance in the country. One willing to make herself useful may apply at No. 17 Irving-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AND TO TAKE charge of a small garden; must be willing and obliging; Scotch or German preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 128 Times Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., situations ready for all English, Irish, Scotch and German cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS waitress; Protestant. Apply at No. 21 East 18th-st., after 12 o'clock.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. No. 1,146 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. Money deposited now draws interest from May 1. FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, May 4; Calabria, Saturday, May 14; Tripoli, Thursday, May 5; Scotia, Wednesday, May 18; Malta, Saturday, May 7; Tarifa, Thursday, May 19; Java, Wednesday, May 11; Algeria, Saturday, May 21; Siberia, Thursday, May 12; Cuba, Wednesday, May 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 14.
LAFAYETTE .... ROUSSEAU, SATURDAY, May 28.
VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT, SATURDAY, June 11.
ST. LAURENT .... LEMARIE, SATURDAY, June 25.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax) .... Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA .... May 7 | EUROPA .... May 28
AUSTRALIA .... May 14 | INDIA .... June 4
COLUMBIA .... May 21 | CAMBRIA .... June 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD .... May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, May 11, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY .... May 18, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain PRICE .... May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN .... June 1, at 8 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS .... June 8, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Wednesday, May 4, at 3 A. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, May 7.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.

$125 to $170. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

For Puerto Plata, Samana, Santo Domingo City.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE,

Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. F. B. EDWARDS, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. ——, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Capt. LIMEBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 28 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $25.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official papers of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FOR SALE—YACHT OF SIXTEEN TONS, O. M. A sail-boat with wonderful qualities taken in part payment. Address N., No. 123 Broadway, Room No. 3.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st. and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,

Commander A. G. SIMMONS,

and

PROVIDENCE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, May 3	2 A. M.	Monday, May 2	7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th	7 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th	9 A. M.
Friday, 6th	7 A. M.	Thursday, 5th	11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 6th	11 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	10½ A. M.	Monday, 9th	3½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	11½ A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	3½ P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the North, West and East. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2½, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.

7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R. also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)

11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:30, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. (daily,) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 P. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 5:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 5 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

REMOVAL.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 112 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 485 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 583 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1838.

Every article warranted as represented.

REIDY & BISLY, MANUFACTURERS of leather belting and carriers, have removed from No. 21 Spruce-st., to No. 23 Ferry-st., New-York.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The New-York and Boston Express respectfully informs its patrons and the shipping public, that on and after MONDAY, May 2, 1870, they will extend their lines to Red Bank, Long Branch, Toms River, and all points on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

Experienced and reliable agents and messengers have been appointed to look after the interests of customers.

Money, valuable packages and express matter of all kinds promptly and safely forwarded to destination.

Especial care will be given to collection of bills, drafts and notes.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:

No. 23 Park-place.
No. 532 Broadway, corner Spring-st.
No. 867 Broadway, corner 18th-st.
Pier No. 28 North River.

G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING ON MONDAY, 500 LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS,

200 BOXES SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 PIECE.
200 BOXES PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c. piece.
100 BOXES SILK FRINGES, 25c. TO $1 PIECE.
100 BOXES ENGLISH HAIR BRAIDS, 20c. DOZ.
100 BOXES SILK VELVETS, 35c. TO $1 PIECE.

RIBBONS.

50 CARTONS SATIN RIBBONS, 25c. TO 75c PIECE.
20 CARTONS CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 25c. TO $1 PIECE.
60 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS, 25c. TO 75c. YARD.
20 CARTONS FANCY RIBBONS, 10c. to 25c. YARD.
100 BOXES ROMAN TIES, 35c. TO 75c.
125 BOXES SILK TIES, 15c. TO 35c.

STRAW GOODS.

25 CASES STRAW GOODS, 25c. TO 85c.
11 CASES FANCY STRAWS, 25c. TO $1 25.
5 CASES MISSES' HATS, 25c. TO 75c.
5 CASES BOYS' HATS, 50c. TO 75c.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

100 BOXES KID GLOVES, 25c. TO 75c. PAIR.
20 BOXES TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 50c. TO $1.
200 BOXES HOSIERY, 12½c. TO 75c. PAIR.

1,500 BOXES HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. TO 25c.
1,200 BOXES HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. TO 75c.
1,000 WORKED SETS, 25c. TO $2.
500 SILK AND LLAMA PARASOL COVERS, 50c. AND UP.
125 LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, $3 TO $50.

FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, SILK, COTTON, ALL UNDER PRICE.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 4TH AND AMITY STS.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

in

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ENGLISH and FRENCH MARSEILLES QUILTS, HONEYCOMB QUILTS, WINDOW HOLLANDS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, CRASHES, SHEETINGS, TICKINGS.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

in

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Styles. ENGLISH and FRENCH MARSEILLES QUILTS. HONEYCOMB QUILTS, WINDOW HOLLANDS. TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS. TOWELS, TOWELINGS, CRASHES. TICKS, Bleached and Unbleached SHEETINGS.

The attention of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding-houses and housekeepers about refurnishing, is specially invited to our stock. Our prices will be found very much lower than other stores.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

NO. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,

Ladies will find the most complete stock of new and desirable

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS

to be found in the city, at all prices from 15c. to $1 per yard.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

In all widths or qualities, for ladies walking suits, from $1 25 to $2 50 per yard, a reduction of from 40c. to 60c. per yard.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

NO. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,

Ladies can inspect the largest and most select stock of

READY-MADE DRESSES and WALKING COSTUMES

to be found in New-York, and at prices much less than Broadway houses.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Will find it their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES,

JUST OPENED.

Spring Assortment in all the Fashionable Shades, $1, worth $1 50.

Also,

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, MADERIA OR GUIPURE BANDS, LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SACQUES, &C., VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES, BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.

Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase fine LACE GOODS at the lowest price for the last ten years.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, NO. 775 BROADWAY.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,

No. 19 5th-av.,

would call attention to her

ELEGANT STOCK

OF SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES,

OF FRENCH MANTLES AND WALKING SUITS,

as well as those of her own manufacture.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FEET-COVERING

FOR ALL WHO WANT GOOD ARTICLES AT MODERATE PRICES, CAN BE FOUND AT

CANTRELL'S

(Late of Broadway,)

No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS, RUE DE BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, NO. 35 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS, FIXED PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND.

Nos. 98 Duane-st. and 752 Broadway, New-York. Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—These are our only offices.

This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of April, A. D. 1870, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE A. TYRE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHONSO D. HODGMAN and CHARLES A. HODGMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alphonso D. Hodgman and Charles A. Hodgman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 18th day of April, A. D. 1870, William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, lately doing business as co-partners under the firm name of Lyon Brothers, in the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Richard E. Hatch, as trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 22d day of April, A. D. 1870. RICHARD E. HATCH, Trustee.

ap25-law6wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon its own petition, by the District Court of said district. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

ap25-law3wM

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, 23D-ST.—Mrs. PUTNAM will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 126 Times Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let, near 5th-av., with board, on moderate terms for the summer months; family small and select; private table if desired. Inquire of BROWN & SIMONSON, No. 55½ West 23d-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will let a few elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at No. 22 West 9th-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, in first-class house, a handsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with board, for single gentlemen. Address A. Z., Jersey City Post-office.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 117, HALF block east of Union-square, to let, without board; nicely-furnished rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 42 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

A FAMILY OR A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN can obtain very desirable accommodations for the Summer, near the landing, by addressing SCRIBE, Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 29th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. A. A., Box 181 Times Office; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in a first-class brown-stone house No. 22 Lamartine-place, (No. 337 West 29th-st.;) references exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor, front room; suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board. Location desirable.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in West 21st-st., two well-furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen. Address C. P., Box No. 3,238 Post-office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire second floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

NO. 53 WEST 49D-ST.—LARGE AIRY rooms on second and third floors to let with board; terms moderate; references.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 149 WEST 33D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; references given and required; house first-class.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, City or country, apply at Everett Library, No. 539 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR five months, within a mile or two of Bloomfield or Montclair, with daily conveyance to station, a family of six, including children. Address, with full particulars, R. B., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINE, LARGE farm-house on the Shrewsbury River; also a furnished cottage on the lawn for one or two families, with private table; good bathing, boating, &c. Apply to JOHN SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.

PAULL & KING, Managers.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—MR. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, will open the above house on the 1st day of June, and remain on the premises. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,260 Broadway.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 20th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to

WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

WARREN HOUSE, WATERTOWN, CONN., is now open for boarders at reduced prices. For particulars address A. SMITH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at an election to be held in this State on the third Tuesday of May next, (May 17,) pursuant to the provisions of chapter 4, laws of 1870, (passed March 22, 1870,) entitled "An act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York," the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in the said Constitution and in the eighth section of said act.

Also, three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, whose terms of office, as provided in said act and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.

The attention of City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to sections one, two, three, four and five of chapter 4, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, so as to their duties under said act.

SECTION 1. A Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May, [illegible]. The names of all persons voted for as Chief Judge by any elector shall be upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge, and the persons voted for as Associate Judges; but no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballots shall be indorsed "Judiciary," and the Inspectors of Election shall provide a box labeled "Judiciary," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes as Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 2. At the same election there shall be chosen by the electors of the City and County of New-York three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, as required by the sixth article of the Constitution. The names of all persons voted for shall be upon one ballot, which shall be separate from the ballot mentioned in the preceding section, and shall be indorsed "Judiciary, Common Pleas." The Inspectors shall keep a box labeled "Judiciary, Common Pleas," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 3. Notice of such election shall be given and published for not less than four weeks preceding the same. As to the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, the notice shall be given as now required by law in reference to general elections, and as to Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in New-York, it shall be given as now required in reference to local elections in that City. No omission of notice shall invalidate any election provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. At such election the registry of voters, if any such registry of voters be required by the existing law, prepared and used at the last preceding general or charter election, as the case may be, shall be used, but the Inspectors of Election shall meet in their several election districts, on the Friday and Saturday preceding the election, to revise, correct and complete said registry, in the manner now required by law in reference to general and charter elections, if such registry shall then be required by law.

SEC. 5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday of June next, to canvass the votes for Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and shall thereupon proceed according to existing laws; and except as in this act otherwise provided, all laws in force at the time in respect to the holding of elections, the qualifications of voters, the punishment for illegal voting, the canvassing and returning of the votes, and all laws prescribing the duties of inspectors, officers and Boards in reference to elections, shall apply to the election authorized by this act. Any vacancy in the office of Inspector of Election in any election district in the State, shall be filled in the manner provided by law, on or before the day of such election. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See chapter 480, Laws of 1863.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Whereas, HENRY, otherwise HENRY CORRY FLOOD, son of Patrick Flood and Henry Flood, otherwise Corry, his wife, formerly of the City of Dublin, in Ireland, left Ireland for the United States of America, in the year 1845, and was last heard of in the year 1868, as residing at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, in the United States of America.

Now, notice is hereby given that if the said Henry, otherwise Henry Corry Flood, applies to Messrs. W. C. Hogan & Sons, at No. 45 York-st., in the City of Dublin, Ireland, solicitors, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Dated this 1st April, 1870.

WILLIAM CALDWELL HOGAN & SONS, Solicitors, No. 45 York-st., Dublin, Ireland.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 50,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TWELFTH WEEK OF FROU FROU.

"The theatrical sensation of 1870."—Herald.

EVERY EVENING at 8; MATINEE SATURDAY at 1. Characters by Miss Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Misses Newton, Ames, Norwood, Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, Parkes, De Vere.

Seats secured twelve days in advance.

MONDAY, May 9—Mr. JAMES LEWIS' BENEFIT.

The new Paris Comedy, FERNANDE, received.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

MR. GEORGE CLARKE begs to announce that his FIRST BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 2, when he will appear in FROU FROU for the eighty-second time.

FRENCH THEATER.

FECHTER.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

THIS EVENING,

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER in his great impersonation of CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

Miss LECLERCQ in her charming role of PAULINE AND THE STAR COMPANY IN THE CAST.

SPLENDID SCENERY.

SUPERB FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, AT 8,

Mr. CHAS. FECHTER in his grand role of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Seats at the box-office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3,

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS

will be given, under the direction of the famous original American Mrs. Jarley, of Washington, as a concluding benefit to the

SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR.

No expense has been spared to make this the finest and most humorous representation ever given in this City.

The entire number of characters forming the HISTORICAL CHAMBER, CLASSICAL CHAMBER, CHAMBER OF HORRORS, and CHAMBER OF BEAUTY,

will be exhibited with great effect.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. Evening dress requested.

FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS ALIDE TOPP.

THEATER UNION LEAGUE CLUB, TUESDAY, May 3, at 8 P. M.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mrs. Imogen Brown, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. Von Inten, and the MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB have kindly offered to assist.

Tickets may be obtained at the music-stores and at the door.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.

MR. WILLIAM MASON EVANS,

Who achieved such a decided artistic success at the Cooper Institute, will give, at the request of many prominent citizens, TWO READINGS at the above hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, FRIDAY EVENING, May 6. A change of programme each evening. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, (center of hall only,) 75 cents. Commence at 8.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.

Sealed proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

11,000 Yards of sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, and to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

4,000 Yards of dark-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

3,000 Yards dark-blue twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

300 Yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 Yards 6-4 dark-blue Flannel, for overshirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.

12,000 Yards 3-4 dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.

1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

5,000 Pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 Yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.

4,000 Yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

14,000 Yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.

4,000 Yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 28 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

300 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
300 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,000 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

300 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
300 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
200 Sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.
2,000 Yards yellow Binding.
2,000 Yards red Cord.
25 Swords, for musicians.
100 Batter Drum-heads.
100 Snare Drum-heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 Sets Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.
70 Pairs Drumsticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

4,000 Pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.
300 Percussion Cap Pouches.
2,000 Knapsacks.
25 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness,
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, (a distance of about 230 miles,) including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above—the iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minn., or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms, which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished, on application, by mail or otherwise, to Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 Broadway, as above. J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2,

Will be presented for the fifteenth time, Tom Taylor's Comedy

MASKS AND FACES.

Characters by Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. G. Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. Chas. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Laura Phillips, Miss Greene, Miss Rogers, and the Misses Timoney.

To-morrow, TUESDAY, May 3 (third time)—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WEDNESDAY, May 4 (twenty-third time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THURSDAY, May 5 (third time)—MARRIED LIFE.

FRIDAY, May 6 (third time)—THE LOVE CHASE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 7 (fourth time)—MARRIED LIFE.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 7—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In preparation and will shortly be presented with new and appropriate scenery, new music, new uniforms and decorations, the fine military drama by Capt. Leicester Vernon, entitled THE LANCERS.

BOOTH'S THEATER,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEASON OF COMEDY.

THIRD WEEK.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

The eminent Comedian

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,

Will appear in his celebrated characters of MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS, in the Comedy of A WIDOW HUNT, and as TIMOTHY TOODLES, in an entirely new version of TOODLES.

THIRD DE BOOTS AND TOODLES MATINEE, On SATURDAY next, at 1½.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box-office of the theater, or at the branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATER.

ENTIRE CHANGE. Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD and his Wonderful Dogs. BEGGAR'S PETITION. Miss Nellie Howard, Haggerty, Master Snifkin, Collins and Oakes.

DOG OF THE OLD STONE CROSS.

S. P. AVERY'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS, with many new and choice additions, are now on exhibition every day, and evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., where they will be sold at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BENJAMIN LODER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SALE BY ORDER OF RICHARD WARREN, ASSIGNEE.

1,001 shares Springfield and Deep Run Mining Company, par 100.
200 shares Sullivan and Erie Coal Company, par 100.
1,045 shares Ancram Iron Company, par 50.
5,000 shares Pittsburg and Martinez Mining Company, par 100.
100 shares National Carbolic Vapor Company, par 100.
110 shares Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, par 100.
307 shares Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, par 50.
1 bond of $1,000 Ancram Iron Company.
18 First Mortgage Bonds Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, $500 each, coupon attached first interest Jan. 1, 1871.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee.

75 shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.
1,880 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.
125 shares European Petroleum Company, par $10.
1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.
500 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $20.
13 3-12 shares Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.
3 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF INSURANCE SCRIP.—By order of assignee in bankruptcy of Moses Clark, West & Co., E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee. The following scrip certificate of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company:

1867, One hundred dollars.
1868, Eighty dollars.
1869, Twenty dollars.
1870, One hundred and fifty dollars.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

S. P. AVERY'S

ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

comprising all of his stock, with many new and important additions, which have been painted or imported expressly for this sale.

Among them will be found works by KENSETT, BOUGHTON, GUY, CASILEAR, GIFFORD, DURAND, McENTEE, JAS. M. HART, W. T. RICHARDS, INNESS, HENRY, J. G. BROWN, COLMAN, CROPSEY, WYANT, BRISTOL, TAIT, &c.

And by foreign artists, HERBSTHOFFER, COOMANS, LE JEUNE, DE JONGHE, TRAYER, BARON, MONFALLET, VER HEYDEN, LEGRAS, LAURON, LEBEL, LOBRICHON, BACHELIN, ROZIEZEWSKI, CAILLE and many others.

They are in perfect order, nearly all in new and elegant frames designed expressly, and will be sold in the good faith which has in the former sales of Mr. Avery gained the good-will and confidence of the public.

They are now on exhibition every day and evening at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., until time of sale, THURSDAY EVENING, May 5. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND'S LIBRARY.

Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, TUESDAY, May 3 and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the CURIOUS, RARE and VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, COINS, &c., &c., of Mr. L. Montgomery Bond, Philadelphia. This library comprises an exceedingly fine assortment of CHOICE BOOKS, many rarely met with at the present time, comprising ILLUSTRATED WORKS, BEST BOOKS and STANDARD WORKS of the finest editions. Also, a very valuable collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the celebrated speech of PRESIDENT LINCOLN at Baltimore, (the original manuscript,) of great historical interest. Among the COLLECTION OF COINS and MEDALS is the original celebrated WASHINGTON MEDAL. Also, a large collection of VALUABLE RELICS of the late war, and a splendid oil painting by the great artist Francesco Salimone.

Catalogues ready; price 50 cents. Books on exhibition Saturday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, MAY 2,

At 1 P. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from families removing. Purchasers are requested to call in the morning to examine the goods. The sale will be continued until late in the evening, and on Tuesday morning, and the goods must all be removed on Tuesday, in order to give us the room required to make the necessary preparations for our

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, &c.,

which will be made at the sales-rooms, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, May 6, 7 and 9.

Contributors to this sale will oblige us by sending their goods as soon as possible.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, will sell by auction, commencing May 16, the entire collection of BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO AMERICA,

belonging to Mr. E. P. Boon. This collection is the labor of many years' research, and is particularly rich in Local Histories—Washingtoniana—Lincolniana—Rebellion and Slavery Documents—Trials—Indian Narratives—American Revolution—Early New-England Theology and History—Biographies, &c., &c. The catalogue, 300 pages (3,136 lots,) is now ready, price $1, and may be had of J. Sabin & Sons, No. 84 Nassau-st.; Wm. Gowans, No. 115 Nassau-st.; J. W. Bouton, No. 706 Broadway, or the auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. William H. Gill, Military Store-keeper, United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

1,557 Blankets, woolen.
1,156 Uniform Coats.
15,011 Uniform Jackets.
86 Great Coats.
445 Sack Coats.
4,312 pairs Trowsers.
125 pairs Drawers.
1,073 Flannel Shirts.
77,808 pairs Stockings.
381 Forage Caps.
608 pairs Boots.
7,308 pairs Bootees.
3,000 Shelter Tents.
2,000 Canteens.
4,394 Knapsacks, strapped.
And other articles.

TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office; or at the office of Capt. Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal; or at the auction-rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Monday, May 2, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

3,750 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig Dirigo, from Messina.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 465 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager.

The management, determined that neither EXPENSE nor LABOR shall be spared in furnishing the patrons of this establishment with the BEST and LATEST novelties, whether NATIVE or EUROPEAN, respectfully announce that the THIRTEENTH WEEK of the great spectacular production, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1870,

will introduce to an American audience the Great Imperial Ah-dul-med-jhid

SPANISH BALLET TROUPE,

from Her Majesty's Royal Italian Opera, LONDON,

and the principal theatres in SPAIN, TURKEY AND EGYPT,

in a beautiful and original Ballet Divertissement, entitled MAJAS Y TORREROS,

with new and costly Andalusian costumes, characteristic music, novel accessories, and introducing

DONNA CECILIA ROMERO, DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ, DONNA PLACIDA ALCAREZ, DON ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, DONNA ANTONIA SALVADOR, DON NICOMEDES FERNANDEZ,

with beautiful Coryphees and a full Corps de Ballet.

These celebrities will nightly appear in conjunction with the already unrivalled troupe of artists engaged in this theatre, forming, without a SINGLE EXCEPTION,

THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND MOST COMPLETE DRAMATIC, LYRIC AND TERPSICHOREAN combination ever organized in one single establishment in AMERICA OR EUROPE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, IN DRAMA AND BURLESQUE.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT of Mr. NEIL WARNER.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2, will be presented an entirely new and original Drama, in three acts, written expressly for Miss Thompson by Alex. Dumas, pere, entitled

MOSQUITO.

OLIVA, MOSQUITO, } .... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON

Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. Harry Jackson, Mr. W. B. Cahill, Mr. Foster, Mr. John Dunn, Mr. McKee Rankin, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Walcott, Miss Lisa Edwin, &c., in the cast.

NEW SCENERY by VOEGTLIN.

MECHANICAL EFFECTS by B. SHERWOOD.

MUSIC ARRANGED by Mr. M. CONNOLLY.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with H. J. Byron's amusing Burlesque of

LA SONNAMBULA.

Armina (a village beauty) ... Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

Saturday next, first Mosquito Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.

Extra Matinee, WEDNESDAY, May 4, for the benefit of Mr. W. H. BOWDITCH.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

NOTICE.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON AND POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR TRAVESTIE OF MACBETH,

with all its new scenery, costumes and appointments.

MACBETH (Thane of Chowder) .... Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

LAST NIGHTS OF LOCK'S ORIGINAL MUSIC,

Embracing all the quaint and characteristic WITCHES' CHORUSES.

LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for the last nights and also for the FINAL MATINEES.

TAMMANY.

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.

TEN, TEN, TEN, TEN NEW STARS

added to the present Star Troupe. Miss Jennie Engle, Yankee Locke, Chas. Howard, Harry Bloodgood, Mlle. Augusta, Mlle. Bertha, Sallie Maddox, Rose Lecille, Fannie Lucille, Lillie Whiting and Mlle. Erna.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

MONDAY NEXT, Twelve new Artists appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING | A new burlesque, FRA DIAVOLO, and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.

Immense success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, May 9, first appearance in three months of D. S. WAMBOLD, the great Balladist.

MEETINGS.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 49 Wall-st., at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws and election of officers. D. V. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, R. J. TODD, E. McMURDY, THEO. F. HAY.

FINE ARTS.

THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

This historic and well-known land-mark is now being destroyed, but will be preserved to future times by the celebrated and faithful painting by E. L. Henry. This beautiful picture will be sold, with the collection of S. P. Avery, at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. Open every day and evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 125TH-ST. and 5th-av.—The opening of this new church will take place on THURSDAY next at 4½ P. M., consisting of exercises of an interesting character. Those who are interested in the project, and the public generally, are invited to be present.

WM. NEILSON McVICKAR, Rector.

FRED. TINSON, C. F. ALVORD. } Committee.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Altken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, 24th year. Boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.

J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.,

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Tompkinsville, corner of Clinton and Van Duzer sts., Staten Island. Four or six boys taken in board. Spring session commences May 2. For references apply to Mr. and Mrs. KOCH, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., will open for Summer boarders July 5, children received. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y., or apply to ROBERT C. FLACK, at No. 27 Park-row, Room No. 6, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

A LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, speaking French, English and Italian, offers to accompany to Europe a family or young ladies as chaperon. Address Miss A. Z., Box No. 218 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND OF VARIOUS makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

REMOVAL.—PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—RAVEN & BACON, No. 644 Broadway, New-York.—On or about May 14 we will remove our piano ware-rooms to our manufactory, Nos. 135 and 141 Baxter-st., near Grand-st., where we will devote our attention more especially to our wholesale trade. Prior to our removal, we offer our stock of elegant pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers desiring a first-class piano at the closest price will do well to examine our assortment before buying.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SUICIDE OR MURDER.

A Long Island Farmer Found Suspended from a Hay-Loft, with His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear—A Mysterious Case.

Yesterday morning the little village of Hicksville, Long Island, was thrown into great excitement by the discovery of the body of a wealthy and respected farmer, named DAVID NOSTRAND, suspended from a beam in the hay-loft, and now and then a drop of blood falling from it to the floor below. The body was found by a man who had been in his employ, who immediately informed the household of the sad fact and then aroused the neighborhood. When the body was cut down the throat was found to have been cut from ear to ear, and the wind-pipe and arteries severed. The wound had evidently been inflicted by some dull instrument, as it was very ragged. No knife or other instrument, however, was found upon the premises. The rope which encircled the neck was a large hempen one, and was about seven feet long, made in a slip-noose. Some are inclined to think that he committed suicide, while others believe that he was murdered. The theory of suicide is supported by the argument that for some days past he has been depressed in spirit and very despondent, while the murder theory is supported by the argument that he could not cut his throat so fearfully and then hang himself, nor could he suspend himself by the neck and then lacerate his throat. It is said that he went to New-York on Friday and raised some money, but how true this is cannot be stated, as no money was found on his person. He was a married man, and about forty years of age. He was an extensive farmer and dairy-man, and was supposed to be worth about $75,000. An inquest will be held on the body today.

The German Young Men's Christian Association—Sixth Anniversary.

The sixth anniversary of the German Young Men's Christian Association, of New-York, was celebrated last evening in the Houston-street Dutch Reformed Church. Prayer was offered by Rev. Pastor BUSCHE, imploring the Divine favor for continued prosperity to the glorious mission of this union of Christian young men, and that their offerings might be rendered acceptable to their God. After the singing of an appropriate hymn by the choir of the Association, the following report was made by the Secretary: The Association is this year in a more hopeful condition than ever before. Though it ceased to be a branch of the Twenty-third-street Association, from which they had derived assistance for three years, it has become self-supporting notwithstanding embarrassment in raising funds, yet for the amount disbursed they could compare in the amount of good done with any similar society. Considering the attractions of the Association, the large increase in the membership can only be accounted for in the zeal displayed by those young men in doing good. A reading-room was opened three months ago and is well attended by the working-class. As yet they have no library, but a few donations of books have been received. Lectures are given in the hall every Monday evening. A singing class is taught by an experienced teacher every Friday evening; to this all young men are welcome. Prayer-meetings are held on Saturday evenings. The various committees are in active operation. The Employment Committee are prepared to furnish young men well recommended for any department of labor. A fund is in the hands of the Relief Committee for the assistance of sick members. Donations of clothing will be received in order to furnish destitute young men with suitable apparel when seeking situations.

An address was delivered in German by Rev. JOHN OERTON. The speaker said that an anniversary at this time was nothing extraordinary, but the fact that the German Association had begun the season was significant since it proved that its members were up and doing, and the large audience was an indication that it lived in the hearts of the German churches. This was natural, as the Association was the great auxiliary of the Church, its special object being to spread evangelical religion among young men of the City, and to improve their moral, spiritual and intellectual condition. The speaker said that to attain these ends the Christian Association had by far the advantage of the ministry, as no minister could so easily learn and gain the confidence of young men as one of like age and condition. He appealed to the congregation to lend their aid and sympathy to this very worthy mission.

Rev. WM. M. MARTIN said the circumstances under which they assembled were pregnant with the most momentous interests to God and to man, in which the Young Men's Christian Association was concerned for the welfare of our German population. This was evident from the great influx of atheistical and rationalistic Germans which threatened to infect society with its pernicious influence, as the number of Christian Germans was too small to counteract this influence, and so it would be with the idolatrous Chinaman and the bigotry of Romanists; but Providence designed that this land should draw the various oppressed and benighted races of the earth together where man could act according to his own free will, and where the truth would be drawn out by such instrumentalities as might be ordained for this purpose, and the chief among these was the Young Men's Christian Association, which he hoped would be as faithful to the cause of the Church as the Germans were to the Union during the rebellion. The German Young Men's Christian Association was eminently fitted to reach the masses, and for this reason it was entitled to the earnest support of the Church, and every man concerned for the welfare of society.

A collection was taken up, and the exercises terminated with the Doxology and the benediction.

The Reign of Rum—Sabbath Scenes in the Metropolis.

Yesterday was an exceptional Sabbath, in the sense that it was not dabbled with human blood wantonly shed in those rum-hole riots which of late have been so alarmingly frequent. Beyond this, however, the day was not an improvement upon its immediate predecessors. Then, as theretofore, there was no pretense of closing the saloons in any part of the City, but everywhere the doors were wide open, and crowds of men could be seen in many of them carousing openly at the bars. The new law indeed says that the saloons shall be kept closed on Sundays, and every day between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning; but the tipplers are convinced that the Democratic legislators used those words in a Pickwickian sense, and the proviso is already inoperative, for the sufficient reason that no means are provided for its enforcement.

But although there was a vast amount of public drinking, the liquor must have been comparatively harmless, as the Police made only 89 arrests during the day for intoxication and disorderly conduct, which is a decrease of more than 100 from the previous Sunday. It may be, however, that the explanation lies in the fact that the Police were exhausted in their labors on Saturday, when 202 arrests were made, the largest number on any one day for nineteen months past. Whatever may have been the cause of the decreased number of arrests any one walking the streets could easily see that it was not due to lack of opportunity for getting drunk.

Cooper Institute Temperance Meeting.

There was quite a good attendance at the usual Sunday evening temperance meeting held at the Cooper Institute last night. Dr. A. S. BALL presided. Mr. MERRITT made a brief address on the different modes of putting down intemperance, and indorsing the anti-dram-shop party as the one most likely to succeed. All other plans had proved failures. He regretted the apathy of the clergy on the question, and then stated the question for discussion for the evening to be, "Would it be best to have a new party, comprising all the strength of the temperance party. One gentleman thought a temperance party could be organized, and that there was such a thing as a temperance Democrat. A Mr. PARSONS gave a synopsis of American history, and said that the American people were afraid of nothing but a rum-seller's sign. He closed with a bitter diatribe against all political parties. Another individual considered the moderate drinkers the stumbling-block of temperance. A Mr. HORTON signed the pledge and made a brief speech devoting himself to the cause. A Mrs. CORNELIUS read an original poem on temperance, which was inaudible to the majority of the audience—no harm done. An irrepressible female in the audience rose and said that so long as men remained under women's influence they were safe. Women could not go to the dram-shops; ergo, men were not safe there. The lady's rhetoric was fearful, and she dwelt heavily on politics and geography, introducing occasionally whole pages of the Dictionary. In conclusion, she said "the eyes of the women of New-York were fastened on the men," which sentiment was greeted with loud applause. Mr. LATOUR and several others made some remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Changes in Church Choirs.

There is the usual epidemic in the church choirs, which seizes the members yearly, and compels them to change their situations on the 1st of May, either from a dissatisfaction with the style of music, or a wish to increase their salaries. Several changes have already been made in the various churches, engagements to take effect on the 1st of May. Bishop SOUTHGATE's choir changes the soprano and tenor, the present soprano, Mme. LANAIR, having relinquished her position, has sailed for Europe. Miss BEEBE, who has been the soprano of Dr. ROGERS' church for several years, takes her place. Mr. MCDONALD, of the Ole Bull Troupe, takes the place of Mr. HILL as tenor. In Dr. ROGERS' church the choir will be composed almost entirely of new voices. The tenor alone is retained. At Dr. BELLOWS' church Mrs. MOZART takes the place of Miss HAMLIN, who goes to Dr. SPRING's church, Fifth-avenue, corner Thirty-seventh-street. The other members of the choir are Miss JEWETT, contralto, Mr. BUSCH, bass, Mr. VAN SICKLEN, bass. Mme. SALVOTTI goes to the Strong-place Baptist Church in Brooklyn, where they have also a new quartet. At Dr. HASTINGS' church, in Forty-second-street, Mr. WHITELY, an organist, recently from England, is engaged. At Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY's church a new tenor is engaged in the place of Mr. NEILSON, who goes to the Church of the Holy Savior, where Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA is to have charge of the music. At Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, the old choir has been dismissed. Mrs. HESS, the soprano, having an engagement at Dr. CHAPIN's church, Fifth-avenue, corner Fifty-third street. The Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, have discharged their old choir, and will probably get along with a precentor and congregational singing. Dr. CROSBY's church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, have discharged their choir, and with organist and precentor, will have congregational singing. Grace Church Chapel, where Dr. BRAMES has been in charge of the music for the past year, have dispensed with their choir. It was expected that the prices for the first-class church singers would be reduced, and the various committees were acting in accordance with this idea, and gave notice to the several members of the choir that their salaries must be cut down. To the astonishment, however, of many of these gentlemen, their singers, some of them, were engaged immediately at higher prices elsewhere, and after looking in vain for others to supply the place, they have been compelled to take poorer voices at the old prices paid to much better artists. The truth is that, in this advanced stage of music of every description, the congregations worshiping in our fashionable churches demand the best talent for their religious devotions, and the falling off in the attendance where the music is not up to the required standard admonishes the rectors and the vestrys that economy in this department will not pay.

The Power of a Conscience Toward God—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever.

Yesterday morning Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached at the hall, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, taking as his text, the twelfth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Proverbs:

"If thou sayest behold, we knew it not; doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? And He that keepeth thy soul doth not He know it? And shall not He render to every man according to his works?"

Dr. CHEEVER spoke of the nature and power of conscience. It was implanted in man, he said, to guide and control him, and not to be a source of torment to him. The teeth were made to eat with and not to ache, but if men broke their teeth on gravel stones, surely they could not attribute the pain that followed to a defect in their physical constitution. So with the conscience. So long as we lived according to God's law, we had its approval, and when we transgressed then it became a torment to us. Referring to the recent calamity in Richmond, he said that when he read of this and similar disasters, he wondered how it is that we do not live closer to God and put more trust in him. He then referred to the effects of remorse on the human mind. The meaning of the word is, he said, to bite back—a most significant phrase. To him there was no more solemn word in the language than this. He concluded his discourse by relating anecdotes of JOHN RANDOLPH and others, showing the terrible effects of remorse on the human mind.

Services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Thirty-fourth-street, west of Broadway, were well attended yesterday, large audiences having been drawn thither by the announcement that the preachers were to be Very Rev. Principal WILLIS, of Knox's College, Toronto, and Rev. Dr. BLAIKIE, one of the Scottish delegation to America. The former gentleman's address in the morning was an exposition of the fruits of Christianity as seen in those who are truly disciples of the Master and filled with His spirit. He chose his text from Galatians, fifth chapter, twenty-second verse: "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith." At the afternoon service, which commenced at 4 o'clock, Dr. BLAIKIE preached on the intensity of God's love for mankind. His text was found in Malachi, first chapter, sixth verse: "A son honoreth his father, and a servant his master; if then I be a father, where is mine honor? And if I be a master, where is my fear? Saith the Lord of hosts unto you, O priests, that despise my name, and ye say wherewith have we despised thy name." At the close of the service the monthly collection was taken up.

Seamen's Missionary Society.

The annual sermon of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, was preached, yesterday evening, by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, in the Church of St. Ann's, on the Heights, Brooklyn. Previous to its delivery the twenty-sixth annual report of the Society was presented, from which it appeared that the receipts for the year had amounted to $10,362 76, and the expenditures to $9,700 10, leaving a balance on hand of $662 66. Details were given of the progress of the new "Floating Church of our Savior," which has this year been completed, and lies moored at the foot of Pike-street, East River. This structure is described as being Gothic in style, 84 feet long, 37 feet wide and 34 feet high, and its cost, including arrangements for mooring, organ, furniture, &c., has been about $25,000. Connected with the Floating Church is a mission building which accommodates a Sunday-school and a reading room. The work of the chapel of the Holy Comforter, North River, was also detailed.

The new Sailors' Home, situated on Franklin-square, presents the following statistics:

Men admitted into the Home since last report	[illegible]
Men shipped or returned to friends	[illegible]
Men destitute supplied gratuitously	[illegible]
Money deposited by seamen	$14,[illegible]
Money placed in savings bank	[illegible]
Money sent to friends	10,[illegible]

The report concludes with a recommendation of this important mission to an increased measure of support from the churches of New-York and Brooklyn.

Plymouth Church—A Large Number of New Members.

The services at Rev. Mr. BEECHER's church yesterday, were of a very solemn and impressive character. In addition to the fact that it was Communion Sabbath, the day was rendered memorable by the uniting with the Church of ninety-eight new members. About seventy-five of these were admitted on a profession of faith, and the remainder by letters from other churches. This church edifice, on pleasant Sundays is always full to overflowing, but yesterday it was literally packed, and we speak within bounds when we say that from three to five hundred who could find no room to stand inside the building, went away disappointed. Previous to the service, the ordinance of baptism by sprinkling was administered to quite a number of those admitted on profession of faith. Four of the new members were baptized by immersion, on Friday evening last, after the services of the prayer-meeting were concluded. The sermon was an unusually impressive one, and especially appropriate to the solemnities of the day. After the sermon, the ordinance of the Lord's supper was administered to the communicants, who filled the entire body of the church.

Anniversary Meeting at the Jane-Street United Presbyterian Church.

The first anniversary of the settlement of Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, who was called from Scotland as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Jane-street, was celebrated yesterday at that church. In the forenoon Rev. Mr. MATHEWS preached from Acts xx., 24, on "The Gospel Ministry, its Source, Message, and Mode of Performance." He referred to the increase of their congregation in numbers and liberality during the past year, the congregation numbering now over 200 communicants. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, from the Presbyterian Church in Thirteenth-street, who celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of his ordination and installation yesterday, too, preached from I. Corinthians, xii., 28. He argued that the members of a congregation ought to aid their minister by, first, attendance; second, attention; third, prayer for him; fourth, co-operation, and fifth, expressions of confidence and sympathy. The audience was a large one both in the morning and afternoon.

A Chapter of Crime.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning GEORGE LIEVRE, who resides at No. 3 Varick-place, was on his way home and was passing the corner of Bleecker and Mott streets when he was suddenly attacked by a desperado known as WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who, striking him on the head with some missile that made two severe cuts, at the same moment seized his watch. Mr. JOHN BOLE, of No. 209 East Fourth-street, happening to come up at the moment, gave an alarm which brought Officer RANDALL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to the spot in time to arrest the assailant, who, being arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, was committed on a charge of highway robbery.

WM. OVERTON, who lives at No. 109 Mott-street, being annoyed Saturday night by a crowd of boys gathered in front of the house, fired a pistol at them, and the shot took effect in the arm of WM. F. SANDERS. OVERTON was arrested, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING was committed for examination.

The mystery surrounding the death of WM. M. SHERLOCK, who was found drowned at the foot of Fifteenth-street, East River, promises to be unraveled without leading to the crimination of any person. Detectives BENNET and TIEMAN have discovered facts which seem to show that the drowning was the result of an accident, and the suspicion directed against STEPHEN SHERLOCK, a brother of the deceased, is almost entirely removed. That gentleman called yesterday at the Coroner's office and expressed a desire for the fullest investigation, but asked an adjournment for a few days, in order that he may obtain the presence of essential witnesses. This request was granted, and the case postponed until Monday next.

At a late hour Saturday night Officer MCGRATH, of the Sixth Precinct, found a bundle containing twelve business coats on the sidewalk in front of No. 62 Centre-street. Subsequent investigation showed that they had been abandoned by some thief who had stolen them from the store of JAMES WIRDS, JR., & Co., No. 314 Broadway. They were returned to the owners.

Religious Service in the Dutch Language.

The Holland Reformed Protestant congregation of this City, formed about four years ago, have appointed Rev. A. H. BECHTHOLD, formerly pastor of the Lennox-street Congregational Chapel, Boston, Mass., their minister. Rev. Mr. BECHTHOLD delivered his first sermon before his new congregation, who had been without a pastor for some time, in the Holland Dutch language at the lecture-room of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday forenoon. He discoursed from Numbers ix., 15 to 23, on "The faithfulness of God in leading His people in this world." The congregation is the only one in this City and neighborhood, where religious service is conducted in the Dutch language. The congregation, who hold their services regularly at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, intend to build a church of their own.

Murder on the High Seas.

The ship *Morning Light*, from Buenos Ayres, arrived off Quarantine yesterday, after a passage of fifty-four days. On the voyage, there was a disturbance among the men, and on the 22d of April E. DAVRES, one of the crew, was stabbed by another and died the following morning. The vessel came up to the City with her flag reversed as a notice to the police-boat.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. C. BACKMAN, pastor of the Seventh-street M. E. Church, preached last evening on "Respect for Parental Authority," from the text, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land." Aside from the fact that this was a direct command of God, he insisted upon its observance as becoming to the young, as alone in conformity with virtue and high culture, and the absence of which is a disgrace and dishonor. He was particularly severe on the habit which has grown up among the prematurely young men of this City, of speaking of their parents as "the old man" and "the old lady," or "the governor."

The Sunday evening meetings held during the Winter at the various lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society, are usually suspended when the weather becomes warm, as the boys seem to find it difficult to leave the street for the purpose of attending the meetings. Last evening the closing service for the season was held at the lodging-house in Eleventh-street. The meeting was conducted by Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES, and addresses were made by Mr. D. EDWIN HAWLEY, HOWARD POTTER, Esq., and other gentlemen. The boys gave excellent attention to what was said, and seemed much interested in the good advice given them. The Sunday evening meetings will be resumed again next Autumn.

The delegates of the German Co-operative Life Insurance Association, "Hildise Union," met at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. WM. HOLTMANN presiding, and resolved to collect, after the 15th inst., five cents a week from each member—now about 3,000 in number—in this and neighboring States, and to pay from the funds thus raised, after Aug. 1, to every member in case of sickness $7 a week.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—mean, 30.031 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. April 26, 30.250 inches; minimum at 4 A. M. April 25, 29.782 inches; range, .468 inch. Thermometer—mean, 57.5 degrees; maximum at 2 P. M. April 28, 80 degrees; minimum at 4 A. M. April 24, 42.5 degrees; range, 36.5 degrees. April 26 rain from 5:50 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .47 inch. April 29 rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 1:15 A. M.; amount of water, .04 inch. Total amount of water for week, .51 inch. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,322 miles.

The musical services at Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, were, for the first time, yesterday, sung by choristers instead of a quartet choir. The change gives evident satisfaction to the congregation.

JOHN A. HARDY was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for stealing $36 from THOMAS HARDY, No. 365 Eighth-avenue.

JOHN OWENS, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, was brought before Justice SCOTT charged with feloniously assaulting MICHAEL CALLIS, No. 38 Ridge-street, on Saturday. The assault originated in a liquor-store brawl, when the prisoner drew a knife with which he stabbed CALLIS in the side. He was held to answer.

JOHN SINGER, a German forty-six years of age, who lives at No. 237 Grand-street, at a late hour Saturday night, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to commit suicide at the office of the *German Democrat*, No. 75 Chatham-street, by cutting his throat with a pair of shears, but did not succeed in doing himself any serious injury.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the three-story frame house No. 221 Fulton-street, occupied as a millinery-store by DAVID LEOPOLD. A detachment of the fire-brigade was promptly on the spot, and by a liberal use of their hatchets arrested the flames without the aid of water, and confined the loss to an amount of about $200.

About 9 o'clock yesterday evening JANE BRADY, residing in Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was severely burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she was holding in her hand. Dr. HARRIS attended her, and pronounced her case to be critical.

Yesterday morning Officer MCQUADE, of the Twentieth Precinct, found the body of a drowned man in the North River at the foot of Thirty-second-street. It was sent to the Morgue.

MARY STEWART, fifty years of age, died suddenly last evening at her residence, No. 3 Clarkson-street. An inquest will be held.

Yesterday afternoon a sail-boat, containing five men, capsized in the East River, off the foot of Sixteenth-street, but all of the men were saved.

The body of a drowned man was found last evening in the North River, at the foot of King-street, which had, apparently, been in the water for some weeks. It was secured, and a Coroner notified.

JAMES MCCARTY, a vagrant, thirteen years of age, had his leg broken yesterday by the upsetting of a cart in James-street. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday evening a boy, three years of age, named HENRY FUCHS, residing at No. 144 Boerum-street, was run over and instantly killed by a dummy-engine of the South Side Railroad, at the corner of Boerum and Smith streets.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire occurred in the cooper-shop of WILLIAM AHRENS, in Wither-street, near Leonard-street, E. D. The loss on the building, stock and tools amounts to $1,400, and is covered by insurance in the Phoenix Company of Hartford. The origin is ascertained to have been incendiary, and, like others which have recently taken place in the same district, the fire is ascribed to the wantonly mischievous practices of young roughs in the neighborhood. Fire-Marshal KEADY is on the track of the delinquents.

On the complaint of CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, the well-known lawyer, who appears to have the misfortune of being robbed with distressing frequency, JOHN HINLEY, GEO. MONAHAN and JOHN WILLIAMS were arrested, yesterday, charged with garroting and robbing him on Saturday night, in First-place. A gold watch, valued at $300, and a pocket-book containing $12, are said to have been the spoils of the accused.

LONG ISLAND.

As there are four Boards of Excise, according to the new Liquor law, within the town limits of Flushing, it is proposed that all the Boards meet in joint session today, and compare notes and agree on some uniform rates for licenses, and have an interchange of ideas. Two of the Boards have decided to meet to-day at 2 o'clock, at the Town Hall, and it is expected the remaining two Boards will be there.

On Saturday the Branch of the Long Island Railroad was completed to Sag Harbor. The new time table of the road will go into effect about the 10th inst., when arrangements, it is reported, will be made to make Sag Harbor the Eastern terminus of the main line instead of Greenport.

The opening celebration of the Poppenhusen Institute, at College Point, will take place next Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. There will be an address by CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, Esq., Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queens County, and Hon. OSWALD OTTENDORFER. Music will be furnished by the Governor's Island Band. The structure is a beautiful building made of patent building block and trimmed with brown stone, costing about $60,000.

The report of the accident which occurred last week in Setauket was incorrect, in that Mr. BISHOP is reported to have swam for the shore, deserting the two ladies who, when the boat was capsized, were thrown into the water. Young BISHOP staid by the ladies and aided them in getting hold of the boat. By his encouragement and aid they were saved. It was a long time before a boat came to their rescue.

The name of the Post-office heretofore known as Ronkonkoma, has been changed to Lake Grove, in conformity with the wish of the residents of the village, who have also adopted the latter name for the village. Lakeland Post-office will be known hereafter as Ronkonkoma.

On Thursday Messrs. SMITH & MULFORD launched from their yard, at Greenport, the slipper yacht *Seen*, owned by the President of the Sterling Oil and Guano Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Common Council of Jersey City meet for the purpose of organizing today. The new charter came in force yesterday, and the consolidated city is now under one local government.

On Saturday night, when the Hoboken Ferry-boat *Morristown* was on her 12 o'clock trip for New-York, JOHN MORTON, a resident of New-York, tried to jump from the boat before it was quite in the slip, and, missing the bridge, fell into the water. He was rescued by the dock hands.

The dedication of Clinton-avenue M. E. Chapel took place yesterday. A large audience was present at the afternoon service, and addresses were made by Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, Rev. Dr. TIFFANY and Rev. R. R. MEREDITH.

Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, when the Hoboken Ferry-boat *Weehawken*, on her way to New-York, was about in the middle of the river, a man jumped overboard. The boat was instantly backed, and the ferry-boat hands after much labor, succeeded in saving his life. One of the hands jumped after him with a rope, but had great difficulty in saving him, the man being evidently determined in the attempt to take his own life. When hauled out he refused to give his name, and was given in charge to the Police.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred at the bar of ROHMAN's lager-beer saloon, Weehawken, between the proprietor of the place and PETER MURPHY and PATRICK FITZSIMMONS, both employed on canal-boats. Chairs were broken and used as weapons, and glasses and windows were smashed. At last ROHMAN and his friends succeeded in moving the parties out of the house before the Police arrived, and no arrests were made.

JAS. REED, a conductor on the Jersey City horse railroad, was arrested last evening in Jersey City, along with a man named MICHAEL FLAHERTY, a retired prize-fighter, on the charge of fighting in the streets. A dispute arose between the men on the cars, when FLAHERTY challenged REED to stop the car and "have it out." REED accepted the challenge, stopped the car, and the two commenced to fight, but were prevented doing much damage by the passengers of the car, who gave them both in charge of the Police.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 30.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94
Consols for account	94	94
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	89½	89½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	87½	87½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89½	89½
U. S. 10-40s	86½	86½
Ill. Central Railroad shares	111	111½
Erie Railroad shares	19¾	19¾
Atlantic and Great Western shares	27½	27½

FRANKFORT, April 30.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened at 94½ for the issue of 1862, and closed firm at 94½@94¾.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bourse opened firm and closed quiet; Rentes opened at 74f. 30c. and closed at 74f. 27c.

LONDON, April 30.—Common ROSIN quiet. Calcutta LINSEED quiet at 60s. 6d.

BREMEN, April 30.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 6 thalers 24 groschen, and closed quiet at 6 thalers 21 groschen.

HAMBURG, April 30.—PETROLEUM opened active at 14 marc bancos 2 schilling, and closed active at 14 marc bancos 6 schilling.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed heavy; Middling Uplands opened at 11d.@11¼d., and closed at 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11¼d., and closed at 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Beef 100s. [illegible] 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum opened firm at 55½f. for Standard White and closed quiet and steady.

HAVANA, May 1.—The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending April 29: SUGAR market very active and firm with a large business doing at unchanged prices, notwithstanding the unfavorable advices from abroad; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 47,000 boxes, of which 4,000 were for the United States, and 2,800 hhds. to the United States; stock in warehouses of Havana and Matanzas, 385,000 boxes and 22,000 hhds. FREIGHTS steady; ₱ box of Sugar to the United States, $1; ₱ hhd. of Sugar to the United States, $4 75; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 [illegible]; to Falmouth and [illegible] for orders, 32s. 6d. BACON steady at 20c. COAL oil declining, owing to the heavy arrivals in tins, 4½ reals; in barrels, 4¼ reals. FLOUR quiet at $9 25@$9 50. HAMS dull; American Salted, 18c.; American Sugar-cured, 28c. LARD active; in kegs, 20c.; in tins, 22¼c. LUMBER steady; Pitch-pine, $27 @ $30. POTATOES dull at $2 50@$2 75. TALLOW steady at 12½c. SHOOKS—Box in demand at 11¼ reals. Empty HOGSHEADS firm at $2 25. WAX—Yellow firm at $9 ₱ arroba; White active at $12 25. HONEY firm; there is an absence of business for want of stock; quoted at 4½@5 reals ₱ gallon. EXCHANGE—on London, 15¼@16 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, sixty days sight, in currency, 10½@11 ₱ cent. discount; in gold, short sight, 4½@5 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 30.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FREIGHTS dull at 11c. for Wheat to Oswego. FLOUR firmer, but unchanged. WHEAT dull, unsettled and lower at 98¾c. cash, for No. 2, and 98½c.@98¾c. seller, for May; 99c.@99¼c. seller, for June; other grades lower. [illegible] No. 1 at 98c.@98¾c.; afternoon, unsettled at 98¼c.@98¾c. cash; [illegible] seller, for June. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 at 81¾c.; no grade, 73c.; New, 69c. seller, last half of May, 80¾c.; seller all May, 80¼c.; [illegible] afternoon, dull at 80¾c. [illegible] seller, for May; 82c.@82¼c. for New. OATS firm; 43c. for No. 2 [illegible]. RYE firm; No. 1 Heavy; [illegible] seller, for May. RYE quiet. BARLEY dull. HIGH-WINES closed at $1 00@$1 01. CATTLE dull and lower at $7 00@$8 25 for stockers; $8 00@$8 75 for Fair to Extra. Live HOGS active and firm at $9 00@$9 50. PORK steady at $29 00@$29 25 for Extra to Prime. Mess PORK steady at $29 00@$29 25. LARD, 16@16¼c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15@16c. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,900 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—COTTON irregular and unsettled; Middling nominal at 22c.@22½c.; sales, 2,[illegible] bales; net receipts, 1,678 bales; coastwise, 283 bales; total, 4,[illegible] bales; exports to Liverpool, 11,069 bales; to New-York, 419 bales; to Boston, 632 bales; stock, 149,000 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN advanced; White, $1 15@$1 20. OATS, 65c. BRAN, $1 40. HAY, $28@$30. Mess PORK firm at $30 50@$30 75. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Hams, 19c.@19½c. LARD—Tierces, 18c.@16½c.; Keg, 18¼c.@19½c. SUGAR—Prime, 11¾c.@11¾c. Molasses—Prime Reboiled, 70c. WHISKY, 93c.@95c. COFFEE easier; Fair, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Prime, 17¼c.@18c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 12¾. Sight DRAFTS on New-York, ¾ ₱ cent. premium. GOLD, 114⅜.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 23¼c.@23½c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $27. FLOUR steady; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 62½@$6 50. WHEAT—Prime Red, scarce and commands $1 35@$1 40. RYE sells at $1 05@$1 06. CORN dull and drooping; Yellow, $1 11@$1 12. OATS steady at 60c.@62c. for Western; 64c.@65c. for Pennsylvania. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 19¼c.@19½c.; Refined, 25½c.@25¾c. COFFEE in good demand and firm; Rio, 14¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 18¼c. gold. SUGAR very quiet and steady at 9¼c. for Fair to Good Refining. MOLASSES active; sales, 1,000 hhds. Cuba Clayed at 37¼c.@38c. PROVISIONS held firmly. Mess PORK, $30 50@$30 75. LARD unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

BUFFALO, April 30.—RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Barley, 47,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN, none offered. OATS—Sold about 62c. RYE neglected. Mess PORK heavy at $29. Lard, 16¼c.@17c. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal at $1 02. SEEDS very quiet and unchanged. Total receipts of Cattle for the week, 442 cars; last week, 425 cars. The market closed dull at $6 25@$8 37½ for Stockers to good shipping cattle. Receipts of Hogs for the week, 10,030. The market closed quiet at $9 60@$9 85. Receipts of Sheep only 4,837. The market closed firm at $5 25@$7 for fair to good stock.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—TOBACCO very firm. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22c. FLOUR and CORN unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 07@$1 08; Choice Red, $1 25. OATS firm at 55c.@56c. in bulk; 59c.@60c. sacked. RYE firm at 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $29 50@$30. Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@17c. LARD firm at 16¼c.@16¾c. WHISKY firm at $1 02. CATTLE active at $4 50@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, April 30—Evening.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,300 bbls at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market better; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 12, and 1,000 bushels do. at $1 15. CORN firm but quiet; sales 900 bushels at $1 06. RYE firm but quiet. MILL-FEED steady, with a good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $9 50; to New-York, $8 00; to Albany, $4 75, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—5,300 bushels Rye, 201,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, April 30.—BEEVES in moderate supply and of good quality; prices fully ¼c.@½c. higher; the highest price realized was 9½c.; the bulk of the sales of good butchering stock were at from 8¼c.@8½c., and from that down to 7¼c. Milch COWS—Little doing; receipts meager. SHEEP—Supply small and market fully ½c. higher; quotations 7½c.@9c. Live HOGS—Nothing doing. WHEAT—But little doing; Amber State, $1 30. Corn steady. BARLEY—Nothing doing. OATS firmer; No. 1 State, in elevator, 67c.; Canada East, 66c.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—FLOUR unchanged and in fair demand. WHEAT firm at $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull at 89c.@90c.; supply better. RYE dull at 90c.@94c.; demand light. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON dull and drooping, but unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 01@$1 02; demand light. TOBACCO in fair demand at full prices. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $30. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Rib, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 16¼c. EXCHANGE firm at par buying.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—COTTON declining; Middling, 21½c. FLOUR, $5. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 10. CORN, 97c.@98c. OATS, 60c. RYE, 95c. WHISKY, $1 01. Mess PORK, $30. Bulk MEATS, 12c. for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Rib Sides; 16¼c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, 16¼c. TOBACCO—Sales 326 hhds. at $5 @ $7 50 for Frosted to Lugs; $8@$24 for Low to Good Leaf.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 22c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 30 bales; stock, 2,550 bales. FLOUR very firm, and in good demand; Howard-street Extra, $5 25@$6 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT higher; Prime to Choice Maryland, $1 50@$1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 35@$1 40. CORN steady; White, $1 10@$1 14; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12. OATS steady at 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 05@$1 10. Mess PORK firm at $30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Shoulders, 13¼c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 17c. WHISKY firm at $1 02@$1 03.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—FLOUR steady; Choice Wisconsin, $4 50@$4 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 at 90¼c.; No. 2 at 87¼c. OATS dull at 52c. for Choice, delivered. CORN firm at 80c. for New. RYE firm at 80c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominally firm. FREIGHTS nominal at 6½c. to Buffalo; 12c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, April 30.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 22; Regular do. $1 24; No. 1 Red, $1 14½; No. 2 do., $1 10. CORN declined 1c.; sales No. 2 at 93c.; No. 3 at 91c.; Yellow, 95c. OATS easier; No. 1 at 54½c. RECEIPTS—6,500 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21½c.; receipts, 680 bales; exports, 1,362 bales. FLOUR, $4 50@$6 50. CORN, $1 10@$1 12½. OATS, 65c.@68c. LARD, 17c.@18½c. Mess PORK, $30@$30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 17¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 30.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet, but a shade higher, at 38c. ROSIN steady, Strained, $1 62½; Pale, $4 50@$5. Crude TURPENTINE lower, $1 60@$2 75. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 20¼c.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—WHEAT nominally higher; No. 1 Red held strong at $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 10@$1 12. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS quiet at 54c. RYE quiet at 90c.@95c. BARLEY heavy at 80c.@90c. for State and Canada.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 30.—COTTON in fair demand but at lower rates; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 919 bales; exports, to Barcelona, 200 bales; stock, 24,000 bales.

BOSTON, April 30.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 163 bales; coastwise, 1,046 bales; total, 1,209 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., April 30.—COTTON heavy; Middling, 21½c.@21¾c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 698 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 45 bales; stock, 51,720 bales.

DETROIT, April 30.—WHEAT advancing and scarce; Extra, $1 26; No. 1, $1 27. CORN—No. 1, 95c. OATS declining; State, 58c.; Western, 56c. BARLEY nominal.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 30.—COTTON inactive and drooping; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 1,357 bales; stock, 25,066 bales.

NORFOLK, April 30.—COTTON nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 21¼c.; receipts, 212 bales; exports, coastwise, 222 bales; stock, 4,115 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—COTTON—Market closed dull and irregular; sales, 183 bales; receipts, 1,207 bales; Middling at 20¼c.@21c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 745 bales; stock, 10,920 bales.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand ladies who are using Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, testify that it is indispensably important in housekeeping, and no feeling of security against robbers without it. Send for pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	May 3	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
China	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	May 5	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	May 5	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	May 5	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	7 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship South Carolina, from Charleston.—O. Kelly, wife and son, Capt. Williams, C. P. Terry, E. C. Foster, H. G. Disbrow and wife, J. P. Whitney, wife and servant, Hon. J. Brockett and wife, C. Hovey, W. L. Henderson, G. W. Ferguson, F. S. Thatcher, J. Small, J. M. Allen, C. Townsend, G. S. Lewis, C. P. Harbeus, 2 Misses Dowe, Miss Heath, Mrs. S. H. Parrott, Miss Annie Parrott, W. P. Harris, C. F. Kobule, Miss Taylor, C. L. Carter and wife, W. Desmond, Rev. A. S. Porter, G. Ruman, L. Manning, J. Harris, W. H. Fels, Dr. A. T. Gill, A. F. Bartlett, M. U. Lawenden, J. H. Wentworth and wife, J. Frasier, A. Carrol, D. B. Hamilton and wife, Geo. Botten, A. Price, G. Wilcox and wife, G. W. Buell, W. Eggeling, John Brannan, S. Walker.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. S. Allen, Miss Anna Allen, Wm. Parker, Miss Ellen, J. J. Merritt, F. W. Sims, wife and child, H. Miller, D. J. Hamilton, Major J. K. Garnett, Master W. H. Lawton, Master T. P. Lawton, A. Low, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Browne, Miss M. Hale, Miss Martha Hale, A. Brown and wife, Miss L. F. Brown, Miss A. E. Brown, E. Buckl, S. T. E. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Geo. A. Patten, J. B. Jaques, Capt. Tom Reeves, and others in steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon sets... 5 6

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 50 | Gov. Island.. 9 39 | Hell Gate.. 11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 1.

Arrived.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah April 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. April 29, 3½ P. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steam-ship Winchester hence for Vera Cruz, &c.; 30th, 5½ A. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah; same day, 2½ P. M., lat. 36 27 N., lon. 75 W., passed a mast standing about eight feet out of water, apparently attached to the hull of a vessel.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston April 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Passed off Cape Lookout, steam-ships Tennessee, W. P. Clyde, and Pioneer; also, off Delaware, steam-ships Charleston, Isaac Bell and New-Orleans, bound S. Had fine, pleasant weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Jones, Swinemunde, Copenhagen and Christiansand, Norway, April 14, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and 1,137 passengers to Ruger Bros. Encountered strong westerly gales up to the Banks, thence light and variable winds; had 3 deaths (children) and 2 births.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Boston, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Bourdes (of Liverpool), Davis, Calcutta, Jan. 4, and Sand Heads 6th, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope March 5; crossed the equator March 1, lon. 26. March 27, lat. 2 S., lon. 22 30 W., spoke ship Glencairn (Br.,) London, for Melbourne, 33 ds. out. Had W. gales from lat. 23 N. until reaching soundings. In the Bay of Bengal experienced a cyclone from N. E. and shifting to S. W., during which carried away top-gallant bulwarks.

Bark Morning Light, (of Gibraltar,) Lavender, Buenos Ayres March 5, with hides, &c., to W. H. Halsey. Crossed the equator April 6, in lon. 37; had light winds all the passage; April 22, at 4 P. M., lat. 39 20, lon. 65, while scraping down the foretopmast, Thomas H. Johnson stabbed E. Davris, causing a very dangerous wound; he died within 24 hours.

Bark J. Cummings, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Rockway, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolfe. Had fine weather the entire passage; was 14 ds. W. of George's Banks.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Roff, Dixon's Island, Me., with stone for the new Post-office.

Brig Frances Lewey, Lewey, Galveston 15 ds., with cotton, beef, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. April 25, lat. 32 70, lon. 78, spoke brig Annie R. Stover, from New-Orleans for New-York, 5 ds. out. Sld. in company with schrs. Robert Palmer, for Boston, and Ida Lewis, for Fall River.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had variable weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with bark Curtis Tilton, for New-York.

Brig Nancy, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Putnam, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler, Joya & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Florence, (Br.,) for Halifax, N. S.

Schr. Geo. Booker, Banes, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to J. Boynton's Son & Co.; 28th, off Hatteras, experienced a squall from N. N. E., sprung a leak, and was obliged to throw overboard 10,000 feet of lumber, and to keep the pumps constantly going to save the vessel.

Schr. Florence Shay, (of Philadelphia,) Hulse, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Sld. in co. with brig E. D. Deane, for Portland.

Schr. S. H. Cady, (of Providence,) Smith, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irvin, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to D. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Annie Gardner, Wood, Shulee, N. S., with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. E. Loughton, Loughton, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Rachel Miller, Weeden, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish to Jas. Nickerson.

Schr. Geo. F. Triggs, Lincoln, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. F. Triggs.

Schr. L. A. May, Smith, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Colton, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Havana 10 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hagan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. W. Osmana, Hall, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Gloucester, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Portland, Conn., for Washington.

Schr. Montrose, Leeds, New-Orleans 24 ds., with cotton-seed, &c., to N. H. Brigham.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to masters.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. S. L. Burns, Crosby, Pensacola 13 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to Pratt, Son & Co.

Schr. Annie McGee, Young, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Slepper, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Sheridan, Stewart, Portland, Conn., for Savannah.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Brown, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Sinnickson, Nickerson, Allyn's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Briggs, Bristol, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Chiles, Winslow, Portland, with lumber to Kelyea & Murray.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Endicott, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Johnson, Gardiner, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Sandalphon, Handy, Pembroke, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. P. Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. G. P. Smith, Rocker, Virginia.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Providence.
Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence.
Schr. Talmarcs, Young, Providence.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Hannah Willetts, Holt, Providence.
Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. William Merrell, Young, Providence.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Tribble, Providence.
Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Providence.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Providence.
Schr. Caroline Cornelia, Crowley, Providence.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Clark, Providence.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Chapman, Providence.
Schr. Thomas, Rhodes, Providence.
Schr. Emma, Brewster, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. John Lozier, Trofzether, Taunton.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. George & Edgar, Reed, New-Haven.
Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Hartford.
Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Martin Van Buren, Rogers, Newport.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Hartford.
Schr. Laura Hatch, Hall, Hartford.
Schr. E. S. Tyler, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Daniel Sussell, Miller, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Celestia, Orbert, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Nahid Queen, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. Mediator, Gore, New-London.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Wickford.
Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Evelyn, Borgen, Stamford.
Schr. Helen, Searle, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empire, Kinnear, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. H. Blackman, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Mary Meshon, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Hope, McNamee, Greenwich.
Schr. Granite State, Crowell, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Belle, Homer, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Avail, Dibble, Rockport, Me.
Schr. J. V. Wellington, Chapman, Boston.
Schr. Ira Laffriemer, Bailey, Boston.
Schr. A. Heaton, Chase, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Alice B., Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. J. D. Stevenson, Peterson, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., foggy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 1.—Arr. steamers New-England and Cumberland, from New-York; bark Tremont, Buenos Ayres.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1.—Sld. schr. W. H. Steele, for West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 1.—Arr. steam-ship North Point, for Baltimore; Livingston, New-York; brig W. H. Parks, Boston.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST.

Entrance of Lowestoft Harbor.

The Trinity House, London, has given notice, that in consequence of a shoal having recently formed N. of the entrance of Lowestoft Harbor, a red buoy has been placed to indicate its position.

The buoy is moored in 12 feet at low water springs, and lies E. by north one and a half cables from the N. pier head.

Vessels entering the harbor from the N. are warned to keep outside the buoy.

Also, that in consequence of the variable depth of water at the entrance of the harbor, the following signals will be displayed from the lookout at the Old Fish Market, viz.:

A red flag by day and a green light by night, when the depth of water is 10 feet and over.

A black ball by day and a red light by night, when the depth of water is less than 10 feet.

THAMES RIVER ENTRANCE—PRINCE'S CHANNEL.

Temporary Buoy on the Shingles Sands.

The Trinity House has also given notice that the beacon on the Shingles Sands having been washed away, and that a black buoy with a staff and globe will, as soon as it is possible, be placed on the south-east edge of the shoal, and be kept there until the beacon can be replaced.

From the buoy the Tongue light-vessel will bear S. E. by E. ½ E. 2 8-10 miles, and the Shingles spit-buoy W. N. W. 6-10 of a mile.

And that no further notice respecting the placing of the buoy will be given.

NORTH SEA—JUTLAND.

Alterations of Buoy at Entrance of Grau Deep.

The Danish Government has given notice that the buoy hitherto used for marking the Grau Deep, and which was moored with the beacons on the N. end of Fano Island in one, will be replaced by a black conic buoy marked "Grandyb," with a red staff and globe, which will remain throughout the year.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19¾° westerly in 1870.]

By order of the Light-house Board,

W. R. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1870.

Spoken, &c.

Charles E. Gibson—schr., from Montevideo for Barbados, March 27, lat. 8 44 S., lon. 33 50.

Dirigo—Span. bark, from Manila for London, 49 ds. out, March 16, lat. 33 24 S., lon. 8 31 E.

E. A. De Hart—schr., hence for Harbor Island, April 26, lat. 35, lon. 72.

Great Western—ship, hence for Liverpool, April 23, lat. 40 25, lon. 72 51.

Island Home—Br. ship, from Baltimore for Liverpool, April 29, lat. 37 23 N., lon. 69 20.

James Foster, Jr.—ship, hence for Liverpool, April 26, lat. 40 39, lon. 67.

Knight Templar—Br. bark, from Buenos Ayres for Barbados, 22 ds. out, March 21, lat. 17 S., lon. 38 40; reported having been becalmed 10 ds. off Rio Janeiro.

Moses Day—brig, from Messina for New-York, April 1, lat. 28 56, lon. 61 32.

Robert & Mary—Br. bark, from Cabo Head for Bremen, March 11, lat. 32 40 S., lon. 3 34 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, April 24, barks Josie Mildred, for New-Haven, wtg. cargo; Lucy Frances, not chartered; schrs. Ida S. Burgess, for a port N. of Hatteras in 6 ds.; M. B. Bramhall, for New-York in 7 ds.; Palias, for do., unc.; E. S. Bushnell, for Falmouth, Eng., for orders in 10 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The steam-ship Nevada, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 10 o'clock last night, and reached this port today.

ROMAN SASHES, SCARFS, AND TIES
GENUINE GOODS,
OPEN TODAY
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
INVITE ATTENTION TO
DRESS GOODS AT GOLD COST.
POPLINS, LENOS, SULTANAS, &c., IN GREYS AND NEW COLORS FOR SUITS.
BLACK SILKS FROM LYONS.
SILKS IN CHOICE COLORS VERY CHEAP.
JAPANESE SILKS, THE BEST MAKE.
RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY AND FURNISHING GOODS.
ALL AT THE
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST.,
IN UNION SQUARE.

COURTLANDT PALMER & SON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
858 BROADWAY, NEAR 14TH-ST.,
are prepared to buy, sell, and lease property on commission. Will take charge of estates and superintend building, &c., &c.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,
OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF
STERLING SILVER-WARE
FROM THE
GORHAM MFG. CO.,
whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is exquisitely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.
OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

The GORHAM MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
Continue to manufacture, in addition to their extensive assortment of Sterling Silver-ware, new and elegant Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, of their well-known ELECTROPLATE.
The base is NICKEL SILVER, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such thickness that for extreme durability it possesses all the advantages of Solid Silver—at one-fourth the price.
The characteristic features of this ware are, the Nickel base, the sonorous ring of the metal, the thickness of the plate, the elegance of the designs and beauty of finish and ornamentation, rendering it as exactly similar to Solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it.
It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.
Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
The Electroplate is stamped this Trade-mark.
The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country.

THE SECURITY BANK
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Organized under the Banking Law of the State of New-York, with a Capital LIMITED TO
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS ON MONDAY, May 2, 1870,
at the new banking-rooms built by Gen. Thomas E. Davies, on the site of the old New-York Hospital, north-west corner Broadway and Pearl-st.
319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Capital to be paid in for the commencement of the business will be TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be increased, as the business requires it, to the limit of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. The stockholders have selected for the first Board of Directors the following well-known gentlemen:
EDWARD CLARK, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 458 Broadway.
HIRAM M. COOL, of Millard & Cool, wholesale grocers, No. 46 Vesey-st.
JOHN MACK, retired merchant, No. 27 Howard-st.
JOHN F. HENRY, United States Medicine Warehouse, No. 8 College-place.
CHARLES A. NAZRO, of Pool, Nazro, Kimball & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 35 Warren-st.
ADDISON B. HALL, of Hall, Bradley & Co., manufacturers white lead.
ANDREW J. WOOD, of A. J. Wood & Co., refiners of oil and lard, No. 113 Washington-st.
SILAS H. WITHERBEE, of S. H. & J. G. Witherbee, iron mines, Port Henry, N. Y.
JAMES H. COVEL, of Covel & Mowry, manufacturers of boots and shoes, Nos. 238 and 240 7th-av.
HENRY KNICKERBACKER, banker and broker, No. 25 Broad-st.
LEONARD C. THORNE, of W. H. & L. C. Thorne, hosiery, No. 86 White-st.
SAMUEL T. W. SANFORD, Vice-President Mutual Protection Life Ins. Co., No. 70 Broadway.
JOHN T. LEE, of late Lee & Hall, lumber merchant, West 21st-st., and West Troy, N. Y.
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr., provision merchant, Nos. 210 to 214 1st-av.
JOHN W. STITT, of Stitt & Underhill, manufacturers, No. 132 Chambers-st.
CHARLES A. GILLIS, wholesale druggist, Nashua, N. H.
CLAUDIUS B. CONANT, of Caldwell, Conant & Weston, wholesale coal dealers, Trinity Building.
JONATHAN ODELL, of Odelle & Mills, bankers and note brokers, Nassau-st.
HENRY ADAMS, of R. & H. Adams, Manufacturers of Cotton Goods, No. 16 Greene-st.
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, of Allyn & Phelps, Importers of Fancy Goods, No. 309 Broadway.
GEO. P. ROWELL, of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
The Board has appointed TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, ATTORNEYS, No. 30 Wall-st.
The combination of influential and well-known business men has already assured the officers of the SECURITY BANK of very large deposits, and a feature of its business will be COLLECTING ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.
A CARD.
Mr. JOSEPH U. ORVIS, formerly President of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, having accepted the Presidency of the SECURITY BANK, desires to renew his acquaintance and correspondence with the bank officers, private bankers, merchants, and other business men throughout the country.
Mr. Orvis will assure them of the best terms, and most careful attention to their interests.
A State bank acquires nearly all the powers and privileges which appertain to any bank or Trust Company, and in the careful, economical and conservative exercise of those powers and privileges, and in a faithful attention to the interests of correspondents and dealers, it is the wish of Mr. Orvis that the SECURITY BANK shall be fully equal to any other; and in this wish all the Directors heartily join, fully believing that such a course of action will make their stock valuable and the bank useful.
Mr. BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, formerly of Burlington, and Cashier for nine years of the National Bank of Waterbury, Vermont, has been appointed as Cashier of the SECURITY BANK, and will use his best exertions to render the institution a favorite with banks, merchants and dealers generally, whose accounts are hereby solicited.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.
No. 319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

VALENTINE & BUTLER SAFE & LOCK CO.
Successors to Valentine & Butler,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
ALUM PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, BANK VAULTS AND DOORS,
BANK, OFFICE, HOUSE AND STORE-DOOR LOCKS.
ALL FIRST-CLASS BANK LOCKS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
SAFE DEPOSIT WORK A SPECIALTY.
SALES-ROOM, 300 BROADWAY, N.Y.
N. B.—We refer to more than five hundred banks and bankers in New-York and vicinity.

F. KRUTINA
OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER SUITES,
TO THE PUBLIC, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.